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† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th May.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne	16th ,,
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4203	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	5th June.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crowe	12th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	19th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	3rd July.
B.L. THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	1 th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	17th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	24th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	31st ,,

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IN consequence of the resignation of his office in the Corporation by Mr. RASTAMJI NASARVANJI KHORI, a representative of the Girgaum Ward, there is a Casual Vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the said Act, hereby fix TUESDAY, the 26th May, 1896, for a Ward Election to fill up the aforesaid Casual Vacancy.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th May, 1896.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of KANBAI (widow of RANA DEWSI) late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

HARJIVAN BECHAR the sole executor according to the tenor of the Will ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 28th day of April, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE,
The 29th day of April, 1896.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL, & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NOTICES.

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GENERAL MERCHANT,
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NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JOHN NEUBERG RETIRED from the above Firm on the 1st January 1896, the SOLE PROPRIETOR now being Mr. JOHN BENJAMIN NEUBERG, who will continue to carry on the business under the same, wellk-nown name and style of

J. NEUBERG.

Bombay, May 5th, 1896.

MR. A. SPILLING will continue to SIGN per procuration as hitherto.

J. NEUBERG.

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NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of BOMBAY, are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the Ground Rent for 1895-96 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M., on all week days except SATURDAY, and 12-30 P.M., on SATURDAY.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 1st April, 1896.

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BY JOHN O'NEILL.

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THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I,

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palac and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne and Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary.
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton of Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, ⋂, & ⋂.
3. Fallen Gods.
Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴍᴍᴍ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa,
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,45,110	0	0
Reserves and Rest	„	10,79,540	12	8
Deposits..........	„	97,19,594	10	5
Bankers Balances..........	„	11,749	2	8
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,17,549	0	5
Sundries	„	1 13,006	2	11
Total..........Rs.		1,40,86,549	13	1

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	9,18,969	10	2
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,86,145	9	4
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,19 08,402	9	4
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,93,130	15	2
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	5,79,901	1	1
Total..........Rs.		1,40,86,549	13	1

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½, and 3 per cent. per annum for 36, 12, 9, 6, and 3 months, respectively.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs. 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND..........	„ 4,020,000 =	„ 8,40,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..........$	57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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It is Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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which ruins their health. KEATING'S WORM TABLETS are PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEATS furnishing both in appearance and taste, a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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BOMBAY.

TWENTY-FIRST EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1896.

With Portriat of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid; in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	l s.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,412½
Bank of Bengal	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,340
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	166xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	al	£1-5s.	£41to15
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alliance	1,0	1,000	all	2	660xd
Anglo-Indian	1,31	100	100	Nil	59
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	87	[illegible]	all	9 per ct.	28
Bombay United	90	1,00	1,000	dvdRs.40	860xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	90	550	500	dvdRs.25	789
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	50	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	625
Central India	1,00	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,650
China Mills Co Ld	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	865
City of Bombay Mills	60	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	1,080
Coimbatore S and W	1,00	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	60	500	500	25	740
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	655
Cooria Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	660
Currimbhoy Mill	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	935
David Mill	1,40	500	500	dvdRs.25	600
Jhun Mills	1,00	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,10	500	500	dvd 25	620
Framjee Petit	1,25	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	585
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	770
Hingunghat Mills	70	500	500	40	86
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	730
Hyderabad	70	1,000	1,000	40	1,530
Imperial Cotton	90	500	500	dvdRs.15	515
Indian Manf.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,310
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	70	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	635
James Greaves	1 100	500	500	25	730
Jaffer Alli	60	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,80	250	250	dvdRs.10	245
Jewraj Balloo	1,00	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.50	1,115
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	60	1,000	1,000	20	425
Khandeish	75	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	825
Khangaum Manfg. Co	40	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	835xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	267½
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	775xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,185
Madras United	35	1,000	1,000	dvRs.120	3,400
Mahaluxmee	60	1,000	1,000	N	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,870
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 50	250 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	455
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,385xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	875
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,150
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,255xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,725xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	915
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	392½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvRs 12½	287½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs20	700
Sassoon and Alliance	,000	[illegible]	500	dvdRs30	700xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	5	450
Union Mills Ld	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	...	[illegible]
Umiashunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	90	900	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western India	1,38	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,0	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7½	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,125
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	180
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	2	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Bruel's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	1	185
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	123
Colaba	600	1,888	1,880	dvdRs15	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,300
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	117½
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,175
French	500	500	500	dvdRs30	55
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs10	405
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	155
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs4	520
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	14
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	96½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	372½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	192½
New Berar	1,300	500	500	dvd Rs30	580
New Indian	6,000	125	125	dvd Rs	177½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	505
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,2 0
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	540
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	65
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	16 12	20 210
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs60	1,250

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	393
BackBay Baths	500	50	50	1½	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	162
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,375
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,375
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	73	500	500	5	1,500
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct	540
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	1	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	110
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	367
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	3	30
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	161
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	103
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs	512½
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	70
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,120
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	110
Telephone Co.	8,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½ xd

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-6 Nom.
Gold Leaf	,,	27-8
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-9
Do. do. new	,,	26-8
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-10
Bombay bar Gold	,,	26-9
Sovereigns	,,	17-4
Do. Drazona	,,	17-2
Silver	,,	93-8
[illegible]	,,	93-12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Mr. Twinning's Recital, Framjee Hall, 9-30 p m.
High Court, Appellate Side, Vacation Sitting.
Concert, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Grant Road, 8-45 p.m.
Lecture on "Good Thoughts, Good Words, and Good Deeds," Theosophical Hall, 6 p.m.

TEMPERANCE CONCERT.—Under the auspices of "The Temple of Refuge" I. O. G. T., a public concert will be given on Friday, at 9 p.m., at the Temperance Hall, Colaba.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—We are requested to state that out of respect to the memory of the late Shah of Persia, the usual weekly meeting of this Society (of which the Persian Consul-General is the president) will not be held this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Thursday).—Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchwati, Nasick, 4,574 patients were treated during the month of April last, among whom 2,535 were males, 953 females, and 1,086 children. Fifty-eight minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed during this period.

THE NEW OIL TANK.—The s. s. Euplectela, 2,507 tons, Captain T. Morris, with 5,134 tons of kerosine-oil in bulk, consigned to the Bulk Installation Company, arrived in harbour, on Tuesday evening, from Novorossisk. The vessel will not be brought alongside the wooden pier, to pump the oil in the tanks, until Saturday or Monday, owing to the ebb-tide.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—Mr. Dadabhai Dhanjibhai Jassavala, F. T. S., will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati, at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. Subject: "Explanation of the three excellent and sublime precepts of the Zoroastrian religion, viz., Good Thoughts, Good Words, and Good Deeds, in the light of modern science and theosophy."

ANOTHER FIRE ON THE COTTON GREEN.—Shortly after midnight, on Tuesday, another fire broke out on the Cotton Green, Colaba, resulting in the destruction of five bales of cotton, belonging to a Bunia merchant, named Soonderji Keshowji. The Colaba and Fort fire-brigade steamers were promptly on the spot, but they were not utilised. The fire was extinguished by water from a hose attached to a stand-pipe. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Otta Kima and four other Native boys were brought up on a charge of throwing stones at passengers in railway carriages between Musjid Bunder and Bori Bunder. Accused were sitting on the wall somewhere near Wari Bunder, and threw small stones at the train as it steamed out from the Musjid station. The magistrate ordered them to be given eight stripes for their mischeivous conduct.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of April last, there were 185 bullocks, 45 horses, and 5 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of April 101 bullocks, 58 horses, and 26 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 140 bullocks, 57 horses, and 10 dogs were discharged from the hospital. Ten cases among bullocks and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—24 horses, 1 bullock, 52 dogs, 2 geese, 1 cat, 1 cow, 1 donkey, 6 she-goats, and 7 parrots.

ROUGHS IN A BILLIARD ROOM.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jolliffe charged Abdool Karim, Abdul Ibrahim, and Meer Abdool Cadar Mahomed alias Mir Gulu, the latter a notorious character, with disorderly behaviour. On Tuesday night, accused went to a billiard-room, on the Erskine Road, kept by Bapoo Meer, and demanded money from the proprietor, threatening to kill him if he did not pay it. The charge being proved, the magistrate fined the first accused Re. 1, while the second accused was fined Rs. 15, and ordered to find a surety for Rs. 50, to be of good behaviour for three months.

OLD HANDS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Favel charged Ismael Oosman alias Yacub Dawood and Abdul Hoosein Syid Hoosein, old offenders, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a quantity of cotton, of the value of four annas, from labour carts. On Monday afternoon, a number of labour carts laden with bales of cotton were proceeding along Phool Gully towards Parel, when accused abstracted a quantity of cotton from some of the carts. A detective in plain clothes, who was on duty at Phool Gully, arrested the accused. Constable Favel produced registers of four previous convictions against each of the accused, and they were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A PICK-POCKET AT A RAILWAY STATION.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomadan of disreputable character, was charged at the instance of Moonshee Mahomed Hoossein, Chief Constable, B. B. C. I. Railway Police, with stealing a leather purse, containing one anna and six pies, the property of Luximon Sittaram. On Monday afternoon, complainant was standing at the Churney Road Railway Station, when accused, taking advantage of a crowd of passengers that had assembled on the platform waiting for the arrival of a train, put his hand into complainant's pocket and removed the purse. A detective on the spot noticed accused in the act, and arrested him with the purse in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty, and admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY THE "BOMBAY PUNCH."—Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and presented an application on behalf of Mr. Raghunath Yeshwant Wadi, a member of the Sarasvat Subha, a Hindu Club, situated at Funaswady. The applicant charged the proprietor and publisher of an illustrated paper, called the "Bombay Punch," with defamation, on the 2nd April last. A supplement to this paper was issued containing a cartoon alleged to be defamatory to the members of the Sarasvat Subha. Some time after this an article appeared in the paper, headed "Threat of prosecuting Bombay Punch." After reading the application, the magistrate granted the summons, remarking that the article appeared to contain some defamatory matter. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, who appeared to show cause against the summons being granted for the cartoon, remarked that, as the court had granted summons on one charge, he would not show cause but allow the notice to be made absolute, and that he would put forward his defence when the charge was gone into. It was arranged to hear both charges simultaneously on the 30th instant.

SWINDLERS SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Sadoo alias Amroota Sadoo, Rama Babaji and Balla Mia Shamsoodeen, all noted characters, were charged at the instance of Constable Favel before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in their possession a pair of silver wristlets, of the value of Rs. 30, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused are said to belong to that gang of swindlers, who go about the town trying to take in persons by depriving them of their articles of jewellery and giving them in exchange articles of base metals, gilded with gold. About 5 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, policeman No. 130 of the Criminal Investigation Department arrested the accused near Khara Talao while offering the wristlets for sale. The accused admitted before the police that a few hours before their arrest they obtained the wristlets from a Hindu, who was passing by the General Post Office by fraudulently giving him in exchange a piece of brass covered with gold. The police tried to trace the Hindu, who, they said, had gone towards Colaba, but could not find him anywhere. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced each of them to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A GIRL RUN OVER BY A CART AND KILLED.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at Matarpakady Road, on view of the body of a Hindu girl, named Valeebai, aged three years, residing with her parent in a chawl at that locality. About 7 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the mother of the deceased went out as usual, leaving the child in charge of her grandmother. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the girl took her meal, and went on to the road to play. About 3 p.m., deceased while playing attempted to cross the road, and, in doing so, ran in front of an empty bullock cart, which was then being driven towards the Mazagon Reclamation. The driver tried to pull up, but before he could do so, deceased was knocked down by one of the bullocks, one of the wheels passing over her head, and crushing it so completely that the brain substance protruded. The girl was killed instantaneously. The bullocks were going at a moderate pace and on the proper side of the road, and the driver could have stopped the cart at once, had there not been an incline in the road at that particular place. Deceased seemed confused when she saw herself in front of the bullocks, and did not know which way to go. Under the circumstances no blame could be attached to the driver. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Raghoo Babnak, a dock-labourer, aged fifty years, who, with six other persons, was buried alive under the débris of a fallen shed, belonging to a Parsee lady, named Bai Peerozbai Sorabji Cowasji Lah, at Clare Road. The deceased with other injured persons was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and died shortly after admission. It will be remembered that the inquiry was adjourned on the previous occasion for the evidence of the Municipal Building Inspector, in order to enable the jury to form an opinion as to the cause of the collapse of the shed.

Mr. Jamsetji Dadabhoy Nadershah, Building Superintendent of the Bombay Municipality, North-east Division, examined by the coroner, said that he was a Licentiate of Civil Engineering, Bombay Municipality. He knew the property belonging to Peerozbai, the wife of Sorabji Cowasji Lah, situate at Clare Road, and now occupied by Mr. Brewer, an undertaker, and other tenants. There was a shed at the back of the bungalow. It consisted of a tiled-roof, erected on posts 11½ feet high above the level of the ground, and the posts were buried in masonry plinth eight feet apart and supported trusses of twenty feet span. Most of the timber used in the building of the shed consisted of unwrought, unseasoned timber. Witness examined the shed on Sunday, the 3rd instant, at about 6-30 p.m. It had been reported to him about 5-45 p.m. that day, when he was at Matoonga, that a shed had collapsed at Clare Road, and that about six persons had been injured; so the witness went to Clare Road, arriving there about 6-30 p.m. He could not ascertain the cause of the fall of the shed as it was then dusk. He thereupon went back to the place next day, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, when he found that all the posts were broken at the ground level, and that the portions buried in the masonry were more or less decayed. One post was opened by the witness, and he found that it had been eaten on the inside by white ants. As far as he could see no other posts had been eaten by white ants. The other posts so far as regarded the portions above the ground, were sound. All the post plates were also sound. There was a palm tree growing through the roof. From the position of the trusses lying on the ground, it appeared that the portion of the roof north of the palm tree had fallen towards the east and pulled down with it the portion south of the tree after drawing it towards the north. The fall appeared to have been due to the buried portions of the posts being decayed. Witness had never seen the shed before the 3rd instant. It was not the duty of the superintennents or inspectors of the department to go in and examine a building unless they had reason to suspect that it was unsafe. As far as the witness knew, no instructions had been given to the inspector of E. Ward, or to any of his muccadums that the shed in question was not safe. Witness had been informed that the shed was built about nine years ago. It was what was called in the Municipal Building bye-laws an "open building." There was nothing in the present Municipal Act or bye-laws to give the Municipal authorities power to prevent open buildings from being constructed of any kind of wood or the posts from being made of any dimension so long as the building was not unsafe at the time of erection. There was nothing in the former Municipal Acts or bye-laws to give this power. It was not possible, the witness thought, to ascertain the decayed portions of the posts of this particular shed without breaking open the plinth, but they had no power to break open such plinths.

The coroner having briefly summed up the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and disposed of the following, among other matters:—

RE P. DEVLIN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule "nisi" for the first hearing, which was granted.

RE ABDOOL CURRIM MAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE JOONAS HAJEE MOLEDINA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order. There was no opposition, and his lordship granted the application.

RE BHIMJEE MAKANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. D. D. Davar, on behalf of four of the largest creditors, moved, under section 17 of the Act, for the appointment of special assignees to the estate of the insolvents. The application, said the learned counsel, was made on the 15th April before Mr. Justice Budrudin and was allowed to stand over till that day to enable the insolvents to file their schedule.

His lordship enquired how many creditors the learned counsel represented.

Mr. Davar said he represented four of them, but more than forty were on their side.

His lordship granted the application. The meeting of creditors was ordered to be held on the 11th proximo in the office of the Clerk of the Court.

RE JEYPAL SEJPAL.

Mr. Robertson, for two of the creditors of this insolvent, made a similar application, and asked that the meeting of creditors be held in the office of the applying creditors' attorneys or in one of the theatres at an early date.

His lordship directed the meeting of creditors to be held on the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m., in the office of the Clerk of the Court.

RE RAMJEE BABULJEE PATEL.

On the application of Mr. Kothare, the insolvent was granted a month's extension for the hearing of the petition, with leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE JAN MAHOMED OOSMAN.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE MEGHJEE ANANDJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE KALIDAS KESHAVJEE.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, moved for a rule "nisi" calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not forthwith file his schedule, or in default, be committed for contempt of court. His lordship granted the application, making the rule returnable a month hence.

RE WILLIAM BARTER PHILLIP.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE JAFFERBHOY KARIMBHOY.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying his client was now in jail.

Mr. J Brooks, of Messrs. Brooks and Co., who appeared in person, opposed the application, remarking that the insolvent had a month's interim order, but had done nothing. His lordship refused the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Balu Dhondujee, alias Gangajee Narayen; Mahadeorao Ganpatrao Naik; Ebrahim Baksu; Narayen Dhondusett; Allibhoy Cassumjee Poonawalla; Dhunjisha Dosabhoy Doctor alias Kandawala; Sunderjee Keshavjee Kutchee; Caitan Maria DeSouza; Karim Mookajee and others; Bugesari Rogai Sookul; Simeon Williams; Sandy Peter Antram; and Lazarus Fernandez.

THE CHITRAL RELIEFS.

THE advanced portion of the Chitral Reliefs arrived at Chakdara on Saturday. Owing to the precautions necessary to prevent damage to the suspension bridge over the Swat river the passage of the bridge occupied four hours. The bridge however stood the ordeal well. The troops are encamped round the stone fort, which has been built on the right bank of the Swat river to protect the bridge. The remainder of the troops were expected the next day, when the whole force will remain stationary until the 7th May. Both officers and men are delighted at the prospects of sport which the Swat river holds out, and already many have gone out to try their luck with rod and net. The fort is occupied by a detachment of two companies of the 24th Punjab Infantry from Malakand.

The civilising influence of our presence in this valley is being widely felt already. The inhabitants have dreams of wealth hither o unthought of; while the surgeon in medical charge of the detachment has his hands full in relieving the misery caused by wounds and sickness, as many as fifty or sixty persons being often in attendance at the hospital in one morning. A number of men wounded in inter-tribal disputes are brought from great distances to secure the assistance of an English surgeon.

The heavy baggage of the troops, which was handed over at Nowshera to the Agka Khels for conveyance to Drosh, is already passing up the roads, and it is confidently expected that it will all be in Drosh before even the troops themselves.

DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT 'SLIGHT COLD OR COUGH!'—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis, and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and wind pipe. As 12, of MADON, SONS and Co.

IS A RIGHT OF LIEN ON GOODS CONFERRED BY RAILWAY RECEIPTS?

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

GHELLABHOY POONSEY AND OTHERS VS. BHARMAL BHEEMA AND OTHERS.

MR. COWASJEE BEJONJEE SETNA appeared for the execution plaintiffs, and Mr. Dinshaw D. Davur, barister-at-law, with Mr. Mugonlall, represented the claimants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—The question involved in this matter is a very important one, and the property attached is of the value of more than Rs. 2,300. One Ookerda Punja consigned to the claimants 562 bags of castor seed for sale from Viramgam and drew against them four hundis amounting to Rs. 3,200. The claimants are commission agents selling goods in Bombay on account of up-country constituents, and, as such, they accepted and paid the said hundis on receiving the railway receipts or consignment notes representing the said 562 bags. Under three decrees obtained by the firm of Bharmal Shripal the said bags were attached on their arrival in Bombay, and on the application of Mr. Inverarity for the claimants a rule was granted on the attaching creditors to show sause why the attachment should not be removed. At the hearing Mr. Davur has proved on behalf of the claimants that they advanced the sum of Rs. 3,200 on the railway receipts before the goods represented by them ever reached Bombay or were come to their possession. Although the hundis do not specifically mention the goods against which they were drawn, there is no doubt from the correspondence and the dates of the hundis that specific advances of Rs. 2,200 were made against 387 bags, and Rs. 1,000 against 175 bags. The contest is therefore between the attaching creditors of the consignor and the factor, or rather the commission agent of the consignor, who has advanced moneys on the faith of the railway receipts representing the consignment. The question then at issue is one of law, whether by advancing money on the security of the railway receipts a commission agent obtains any such lien or property in the goods represented by the receipts so as to defeat the right of the attaching creditor of the principal? It is to be noted that in this case the consignor is Ookerda Poonja and the consignees mentioned in the receipts are the claimants. But does that circumstance, coupled with the fact of the advance of money against the railway receipts, entitle the claimants to recover the goods from the hands of the attaching creditors? Admittedly the claimants never had actual possession of the goods. Nor could it be said that the possesion of the carriers was their possession; because the goods were consigned at the risk of the consignor and on his account and remained all through the transit his property. The claimants were certainty not the purchasers of the goods, nor had they ordered out the goods, nor had they appointed the carriers or given any instructions to appoint them as their carriers. The mere issue of the railway receipts with the name of the claimants as consignees could not be construed into a constructive delivery or possession so long as there was no "attornment or agreement by the carrier to deliver to the claimants. If then the claimants set up a lien or the right to retain possession, on what is that right to operate, in the absence of actual or constructive possession of the goods? If the railway receipts gave merely "a right to possession" of certain goods in the case of a mere right to possession no lien attaches (Story on Agency, section 351). Lien is the right by which a party claims to retain property belonging to another which is in his possession until the debt due to him or his demands are satisfied. To claim lien as a factor or agent the goods or the symbol of goods must be in his possession. In the absence of either actual or constructive possession of goods, did the claimants then hold any symbol of goods or any documents of title to the goods, so that the property of the consignor was divested and became vested in them? That alone would enable them to defeat the demand of the attaching creditors, and to show under section 278 of the Code that the property is not liable to the attachment. The question then arises whether the possession of the railway receipts gave the claimants any legal property or possession in the goods attached? That can be decided in their favour, only if it could be held that either at common law or by statute a railway receipt has been recognised as a document or instrument of title or as a document showing title to goods. At common law a bill of lading was perhaps the only mercantile instrument so recognised that transferred possession by its assignment. The distinction between a bill of lading and other modern mercantile documents representing goods was very rigidly observed, and the transfer of a bill of lading only was allowed to operate as delivery of the goods. The reason was obvious. As Blackburn J. observes there is a difference between goods at "sea" and on "land"; in the former they could not otherwise be dealt with and no attornment was necessary; in the latter attornment was necessary or to transfer possession. Dock warrants, wharfinger's certificates and warehouse-keepers warrants or orders for delivery were consequently looked upon only as "tokens of authority to receive possession" and they did not operate to transfer possession (McEwan vs. Smith, 2 H. L. Cas., 309.) The character of these documents came to be chagned and they were recognised as documents of title by statute only. The Indian Factors Act based on the English Acts were, however, repealed by the Contract Act, and unfortunately that Act omits to define "documents of title," and gives no directions as to what are to be considered as such, excepting of course the enumeration given in sections 108 and 178. These are the only two sections that embody some provisions of the Factors Act. In the case of the G. I. P. Railway vs. Hanmandas (I. L. R. 14, Bom., 57) it was held that railway receipts were not instruments of title under section 103, so as to defeat the unpaid vendors right of stoppage in transit and that the endorsement and transfer of the receipts did not assign or transfer the property in the goods. The receipts were then treated as on the same footing with delivery warrants issued by wharfingers and held to be no more than a token of authority to receive possession. Mr. Daver however contended that the above judgment was restricted to the construction of sec. 103, and argued that under sec. 108, which was based on the Factors Act, "documents showing tittle to goods" should be held to include railway receipts. Mr. Justice Cunningham in his notes supports the same view. But unfortunately the circumstances of the present case do not fall within the purview of that section, nor within that of section 178. It is to be noted that there is no uniformity preserved in the use of expressions "instruments of title" in section 103, "documents showing title to goods" in section 108, and "documents of title" in section 178. The former of the last two sections is restricted to the determination of the validity of title in the case of sales, and the latter to that of pledge, by a person in possession of goods or documents of title with the consent of the real owner; and in these cases the contest is supposed to be between the owner of goods and a third party who has either bought or received goods in pledge from the agent in possession with the consent of the owner. There is no such question in the present case either of a sale or a pledge made to a third party by the agent of the owner, and I am of opinion that these two sections do not apply, and they cannot assist even by analogy in the determination of the point in issue. The learned counsel has not based his claim on any other section of the Contract Act, nor has he referred to any case providing for the right of persons making such advances on railway receipts. The Contract Act is of course not exhaustive, and, in the absence of any specific provision applicable to the circumstances of the present case, we can only fall back on the law as it stood at the date of that Act in 1872. The railway receipts put in as exhibits are headed "Goods Receipt Note" and say "Received from Poonja the undermentioned goods for conveyance by goods train consigned to Velji at C. B. Station." Such a receipt could not be placed on any higher footing than the delivery orders issued after the arrival of the goods in the case of Coventry vs. G. E. Railway Company (L. R. 11, Q. B. Div., 776) as to which Brett, M. R., was of opinion that they were not negotiable instruments and did not pass the property to the pledgee. If therefore these railway receipts are not at law recognised as "symbols of goods" or "documents of title," and while, as in the present case, no custom or usage of merchants is proved or alleged whereby they are recognised as such, I must find that the claimants obtained no legal right to the possession of the 562 bags of castor seed by the simple payment of the hundis drawn simultaneously with the consignment of the goods by railway, particularly when the goods were in transit at the risk of the owner and had never reached their possession. As suggested by Sir Charles Sargent in Legeyt vs. Harvey (I. L. R. 8, Bom. 501) while discussing the question of delivery orders, and in G. I. P. R. vs. Hammandas (14 Bom., 69) the Legislature could make the desired change in the Contract Act. If my opinion is correct the claimants have made an improvident advance on the faith of the railway recipts before the arrival and actual possession of the goods, and they have failed to establish any right to the possession of the goods as against the attaching creditors. The property and the possession continued in the execution defendant Ookarda Punja, and the attachment must stand. Claim disallowed, with costs Rs. 51. Case to be stated on claimants depositing in Court Rs. 50 and the costs within two days. Judgment contingent on the opinion of the High Court.

"WHEN Greek meets Greek," published by Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., is fast running through its fourth edition. And as it is dramatised this week in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, it will probably be soon in its fifth. At any rate, the theatrical reproduction of "Trilby" and "The Prisoner of Zenda" sent up the circulation of these two stories enormously. In a day or two, Mr. Hutchinson will bring out the new volume of the "Zeit-Geist" Library, under the title of "Out of Pounds: being the Adventures of an Unadventurous Young Man," by Mr. A. Garry, with a coloured frontispiece by Mr. Warwick Goble.

EXECUTION AT THE COMMON PRISON.

VISRAM BABAJI, a Hindu Coombhar by caste, who was sentenced by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court to suffer the extreme penalty of the law, for having, on the morning of the 24th February last, at Kandawady, near Girgaum, committed the murder of a Hindu dancing girl, named Ganga, was duly executed, yesterday morning, on a gallows erected on the west side of Her Majesty's Common Prison, Oomercarry. The execution was carried out under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Waters, the Presidency Surgeon. The number of spectators who had assembled on the roadways in front of the gallows was comparatively small. A few sight-seers had taken their seats on the adjacent walls and trees. Superintendent Sweeney with a cordon of European police officers and a number of mounted and foot policemen was early on the spot, and kept the crowd away from the bamboo screen, which surrounded the gallows.

During his incarceration in the jail, Visram Babaji behaved in a peaceful manner, and became resigned to his fate. He took his food regularly, and declared himself ready to meet his doom. Although he was not visited during the imprisonment by any priest of his caste, he appeard to be repentant for the crime he had committed. About a week ago he was visited by his cousin, who is a peon in the Secretariat. Visram awoke about 5 o'clock yesterday morning and commenced muttering prayers. He quietly allowed himself to be pinioned, and about a quarter to 7 o'clock he was brought out of the condemned cell into the jail yard, where in the presence of Dr. Waters, the jail apothecary, the jail clerks, two men of the Executive Engineer's department and the representatives of the press, Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, Superintendent of the Jail, read over to him the death-warrant, which was interpreted and explained to the prisoner by Mr. Jagannath A. Desai, the head clerk. The prisoner on being asked whether he had anything to say, replied in the negative. Visram was then marched to the gallows, which he ascended with firm steps. However, when the hangman was adjusting the noose round the neck, the prisoner began to tremble and had to be supported by two men. After the rope was properly adjusted, the cap was drawn over his face, and on a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the latch was drawn and the condemned man was launched into Eternity. As the prisoner was a light man, the drop was one of nine feet, the longest that could possibly be given. Death was almost instantaneous. After life had been pronounced extinct by Dr. Waters, the body was allowed to remain hanging for the regulation time of one hour, and then it was handed over to the cousin of the man for burial.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF MAY, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·659	SE	3	112·0	77·4	39	...	1·89	—1·18
Agra	29·674	SW	4	111·5	83·2	43	...	0·22	—1·26
Cawnpore	29·676	ESE	5	105·4	81·1	59	..	0·42	...
Allahabad	29·714	ENE	10	103·6	80·3	59	...	0·75	—1·32
Jhansi	29·697	Calm	2	115·7	83·7	30	...	0·64	—1·04
Jacobabad	29·657	ESE	3	116·1	77·1	34	...	1·00	—0·31
Karachi	29·752	WSW	14	92·8	79·5	76	..	0·14	—1·70
Jeypore	29·713	W	3	112·3	79·8	25	...	0·31	—1·40
Ajmere	29·739	S	4	108·4	82·5	18	...	0·07	—1·38
Deesa	29·771	W	8	110·5	79·0	60	...	..	—0·55
Ahmedabad	29·753	NW	3	110·4	79·6	62	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·718	W	15	105·0	74·9	63	...	0·14	—0·49
Rajkot	29·798	NW	12	103·3	77·0	70	...	0·03	—0·56
Veraval	29·790	W	12	86·2	76·2	75	...	..	...
Neemuch	29·737	NE	8	103·9	79·6	39	...	0·01	—1·08
Indore	29·732	NW	7	108·0	79·6	29	...	0·08	—1·04
Saugor	29·688	Calm	3	111·4	79·1	21	..	0·41	—2·15
Jubulpore	29·683	SE	2	112·0	80·1	25	...	0·10	—2·73
Hoshangabad	29·698	S	3	112·0	84·5	2	..	0·25	—1·87
Khandwa	29·740	NW	10	111·2	84·1	2	.	...	—1·54
Raipur	29·6 0	SW		111·5	83·5	16	...	0·12	—2·66
Nagpur	29·668	Calm	3	113·7	85·5	21	...	0·45	—2·87
Amraoti	29·715	WSW	6	112·5	85·2	26	...	...	—2·58
Akola	29·706	WSW	7	111·1	84·7	22	...	0·04	—2·97
Surat	29·783	NNE	L	95·7	78·6	51	...	...	—2·26
Malegaon	29·718	NW	9	107·8	77·1	19	...	..	—1·37
Bombay	29·824	NW	11	91·8	81·4	76	...	0·06	—0·87
Poona	29·813	WSW	13	107·6	74·3	31	...	2·87	+0·53
Ahmednagar	29·716	NNW	8	105·9	71·1	7	...	1·56	...
Aurangabad	29·765	SSW	4	109·2	77·2	24	...	0·14	...
Sholapur	29·753	NW	7	109·7	81·9	22	...	0·71	—2·19
Ratnagiri	29·809	SW	7	91·9	82·8	85	...	0·34	—0·54
Belgaum	29·801	W	13	100·2	71·2	82	0·15	2·38	-2·25
Goa	29·816	NW	6	92·0	83·9	76	...	0·33	...
Karwar	29·803	Calm	4	91·7	82·4	78	...	0·48	—2·76
Mangalore	29·820	Calm	2	92·8	82·9	72	..	3·17	—1·89
Calicut	29·826	SW	10	89·2	81·0	83	0·05	6·76	—4·15
Cochin	29·835	E	L	89·2	78·1	79	...	12·6	—4·92
Bangalore	29·828	SSW	6	95·3	70·3	82	...	4·43	—2·18
Secunderabad	29·721	SW	3	106·7	80·2	47	...	1·28	—2·42
Masuliptam.	29·7·6	SW	10	98·2	85·0	66	...	0·83	—7·93
Bellary	29·781	Calm	3	106·7	79·3	41	...	2·56	—0·91
Cuddapah	29·754	WSW	L	106·2	82·9	54	...	6·71	+3·30
Madras	29·800	SSW	7	95·0	78·0	67	...	19·85	—1·37
Coimbatore	29·835	S	1	99·9	75·3	8	...	3·13	—5·09
Trichinopoly	29·814	Calm	4	102·4	80·8	70	...	8·55	—3·22
Negapatam	29·801	SW	10	90·5	79·9	76	...	37·89	+6·34
Colombo	29·858	SE	8	89·5	77·0	8	...	34·31	—9·83
Aden	29·781	E	4	86·3	77·8	86	...	0·59	—2·5

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the whole of the reporting area. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Raipur, 14 at Ahmednagar, and 12 at Sholapur. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the average at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Khandwa, and the minimum similarly so at Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore, Ajmere, Jeypore and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 116° at Jacobabad and the lowest 70° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Karwar, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi, and the skies are partially clouded at Karachi, Nagpur, Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Goa, Calicut, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Rain in light showers has fallen at Belgaum, and a few drops at Calicut. Conditions are favourable for local rain with thunder and lightning on the Malabar Coast, and at the southerly stations in the Bombay Presidency.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Wednesday's pressure changes are slight and except that the area of lowest pressure has been transferred to west Punjab there has been no alteration in the general distribution. The winds are also generally unchanged as regards direction, but the force has, on the whole, decreased, more particularly so at the head of the bay. The temperature has fallen in Burma and risen in Bengal and Madras and changed slightly in the other provinces. The mean temperature exceeds the normal in all provinces, most so in West Punjab, where the excess is about seven to nine degrees at the hill stations in North-West Himalayas. The heat is eight to eleven degrees greater than usual, the highest maximum reported being a hundred and sixteen degrees in Jacobabad. Rain has become heavier and more general in Burma but has almost ceased in Bengal and the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 5th May 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m,

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	Inches	29·778
Temperature of the Air	degrees	86·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer		79·5
Dew Point		77·3
Relative humidity of Air		7·5
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	degrees	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		81·6
General Direction of wind*		WNW, SSW, WNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles	250

* From midnight to midnight.

MISS EDIE RAMAGE, THE ORIGINAL OF Millais' celebrated picture "Cherry Ripe," was to be married on the 11th ultimo to a Spanish gentleman named Francisco De Paula Castro, of Madrid. Miss Ramage was the *belle* of a Children's Fancy Dress Ball given by the Manager of the *Graphic* in 1879, we think. She was taken next day to Millais' studio, with the result that all the world knows. The beautiful child has grown up into a beautiful woman, as will be seen from her portrait which appears in the issue of the *Graphic* of the 18th ultimo.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain T Kerr, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (16th april), with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain A Jennings, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (11th April), with a cargo of 5,386 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain F N Packham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (18th April) via coast ports, with a general cargo and Lieut Corbett as cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Oceanien, 2,08 tons, Captain R Schmitz, will sail to-day for China, Japan, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Certon, Mr D Otten, Mr Savy, Mr and Mrs Murray and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Miraben, Mr Lombard, Mr Rustout, Mr Geraud, Mr F M Casoa, Mr M Mehta, Mr and Mrs Kuhr, Mr Le Joncour, Mr Chamard, Mr O'Konge and 51 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MAY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Clan Macrae	1664	Hill	N F		F M & Co
B	Greatham	1551	Gawing		7-5	K Nixon
C	Nasiri	912	Raffin	Zanzibar		B & P S N Co
D	Rami lies	1904	Richards	Genoa		J Mackintosh
E	Benares					
F	Palestrina	2187	Harder	Genoa	8-5	K Nixon
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	9-5	F Heyer
K	Indrani	3228	Trotter	London	12-5	K Nixon & Co
L	Assyria	970	Acheson	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
M	Mogul	2334	Wright	N F		M M & Co
O	Jubeda	1711	Tyndall	Mauritius	6-5	H C Jossub
P	Stolzenfels	1933	Frerich	Bremen	9-5	Glade & Co
	30 tons cranes.					
	Ileafee	373	Ally	E C Africa		Naser bin Ahmed
	Alphee	998	Etinne	P Gulf	14-5	E D Baillow

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Sabermati	524	Ahmed	C Gulf	7-5	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Mazagon	3280	Dening	China	7-5	P& O S N Co
2	Oceanien	2647	Schmitz	Colomo	8-5	D Baillow
3	La Serena	1446	Jones	Madras		K Nixon
4	Bisagno	1499	Dodero	China	8-5	C Barboro
5	Sheik	2-23	Newry	Antwerp	15-5	K Nixon
7	Johannesbergh	2818	Wyse	Amsterdam	11-5	K N & Co
8	Elektra	1991	Rassovich	Trieste	7-5	A Lloyds
9	Ness	1962	Mathias	Trieste & Venice		J Mackintosh
10	Maggie Macnair	2077	Alexander		7-5	W & A Graham
12	Werneth Hall	2627	Conby	N F		E Bates & Co
14	Indrapura	2510	Harrison	Hamburg	9-5	K Nixon
15	Langbank	2915	Ront	Antwerp	10-5	K Nixon
16	Gloamin	2248	Learman	Liverpool	9-5	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
H B Curlew	302	B P Trust
H B Snipe	202	B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h, 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Euplectela (s)	Morris	Novorossisk, April 15.
6	Henzada (s)	Kerr	Rangoon, April 16.
	Bhundara (s)	Packham	Calcutta, April 18.
	Idar (s)	Jennings	Newport, April 11.
	R. I. M. S. Elphinstone	McArthur	Port Blair, April 28.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Nuddea (s)	Boon	Delagoa Bay &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Oceanien, Schmitz, for Japan, &c.
,, Elektra, Kossovich, for Trieste via Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Dumra, for Karachee.
,, Pachumba, for Karachee.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVAL.
2 Nerbudda s. Lovell Singpore, April 16.

DEPARTURES.

May 2—Steamers Volute, Kurrachi, Eidsvold, Mombassa, Baroda and New Guinea.
May 3—Steamers Lindula, Obra, Inchbarra, Lawada and Dunbeth, and Barque Sirrah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Khios s—95 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Australia s—10 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.
City of Dublin s—10 cases whiskey, Noel and Richards.
Greatham s—9 cases whiskey, 1 case rum, and 1 case brandy, Edulje Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—3 cases cutlery, Moosa Hajee Hassam; 100 drums chemicals, Heerjee Moolji and Co.
Nubia s—5 cases whisky, Noel and Richards.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s—5 cases stationery, Allibhoy Esmallee.
Werneth Hall s—5 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers.
Oriental s—9 cases port and sherry wine, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Hindoostan s—35 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Mogal s—15 cases medicine, Valabhjee Bhicca and Co.
Mazagon s—3 cases confectionary, Morenas and Co; 5 cases biscuits, Abdoolally Lado mia and Co; 47 packages biscuits, M Kikabhoy; 6 cases biscuit, Asgerally and Bros; 55 cases oilmenstores, B Nuzerally; 23 packages confectionary, Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—1 cask rectified spirit, Jamsetjee and Co.
Baroda s—2 hogsheads whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.

Mazagon s—19 cases glassbeads, Mahomedally Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Langbank s—72 bales wool, 183 bales goat hairs, 4 bales hemp, and 6 bales rags, W and A Graham and Co; 42 bales wool, F M Dama; 100 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee; 33 bales wool, H S Laljee and Co; 35 bales wool, Mooltanchand Khoopchand; 14 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 90 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co; 67 bales hemp, and 20 bales wool, Kika Khooshall.
Gloamin s—55 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 91 bales rags, Bhanjee Gopaljee; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Indrani s—25 cwts indigo, The Bombay Co; 162 cwts dry ginger, Karamsey Khetsey and Co; 4 cases peacock feathers, Naveobhoy Sakoorbhoy; 6 bales hides, and skins, Vaiabhoy Gangjee; 370 cwts dry ginger, Bharmal Poonsee; 537 cwts dry ginger, Jeraj Lalljee; 16 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, Jaitha Veeram.

FOR ANTWERP.

Langbank s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mogul s—18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,625 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Govindjee; 1,185 cwts linseed, and 2,460 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Bachelor s—320 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2001 cwts poppyseed, Sanday and Co; 2900 cwts tonemeal, Richard Gotte, 4000 cwts castorseed Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy.
Stolzenfels s—120 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.
Indrapura s—195 bales cotton, 484 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Greatham s—2000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Arab s—2340 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 3823 cwts groundnuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Palestrina s—12 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Ramillies s—509 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 3999 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Stolzenfels s—150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Maggie Macnair s—333 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 10 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 999 cwts cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—104 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 20 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 28 cwts cloves, 174 cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co; 41 cwts coplete, M M Essabhoy; 157 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Mazagon s—20 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 27 bales cotton Framje Homusjee; 60 cwts sandalwood, and 27 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy.
Arthur Head s—198 cwts olibanum, Alibhoy Chaglanee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arthur Head s—90 cwts sandalwood, chips, Vanmali Javer; 35 cwts sandalwood, Faz Ibhoy Dhunjee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—250 bales twist E J Abraham, 51 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 200 bales twist, E Noorani Co; 10 bables twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 400 bales twist, N J Abraham.
Mazagon s—23 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.
Bisagno s—60 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Arthur Head s—471 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 1,403 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Benares s—01 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 17 bales cotton, Dewjee Damo.

DR. JESSOPP is the author of a volume with which Mr. Unwin's Yellow Library will be inaugurated shortly. Dr. Jessopp's Simon Ryan is the victim of a religious delusion, and the singular way in which it entered into his daily life and led him into the strangest vagaries are the subject of this tale of Pet rice. This will be the first of the series.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-6.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran etc. supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

CONSOLS advanced 3-8 per cent. in London yesterday to 111¼, as quoted by Reuter. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher at 31 1-8d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was ¼ cent lower at 68 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London still at 4·88¾ dollars. Rupee Securities, 3½ per cent., were 1-16 more, at £64 3-16; and the Exchange Banks' buying rate on India in London was unchanged. French Rentes in Paris continued at 103; and Paris Exchange on London advanced ¼ centime to Fcs. 25-16.

Yesterday the quotation for Brown Rapeseed was 32¼s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this or next month to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; market steady in tone.

At closing last evening the Liverpool Cotton Market was firm, with Surats and Arrivals both steady. The day's Sales amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 300 bales were East Indian. Spot Mid.-Americans were 1-32d. higher at 4 7-16d., and Arrivals were generally 3-64d. higher, 4 23-64d. for May delivery, and 4 9-64d. for September-October, having been the extreme quotations. The Imports for the day were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market continued firm.

A still further advance of 1-16 cent took place in New York in the price of ready Mid-Uplands to 8 3-8 cents; and August Futures were also 1 point more at 8·13 cents per lb. The total of the Receipts at the U. S. Ports was 7,000 bales; and Exports to Europe amounted to 3,000 bales.

Locally, in Cotton a large business have been done to-day, and rates have risen Re. 1 for both ready and forward delivery. The sales aggregate 2,900 bales, of which 1,900 bales were taken by Exporters, and 1,000 by the Mills. Exporters' purchases consisted of 900 bales Compta Ginned, at Rs. 193 to Rs. 194¼; 300 Mowa, at Rs. 188; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 170; 100 Akote, at Rs. 171; and 400 Broach, at Rs. 203 to Rs. 207; and those of the Mills were made up of 200 Wadhwan, at Rs. 177 to Rs. 180; 300 Dharwar Sawginned, at Rs. 191¼; 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197¼; 100 Veeramgaum, at Rs. 171; 200 Bengal, at Rs. 164¼; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 173 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In both markets only a moderate business has passed to-day, and prices are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,944	bales.
Wheat	26,963	cwts.
Linseed	15,620	„
Rapeseed	6,592	„
Gingellyseed	782	„
Poppyseed	8,179	„
Groundnuts	829	„
Castorseed	1,732	„
Rice	4,363	„

FREIGHTS.—No business has been reported to-day, and prices all continue as before.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 2 1-8d. for both Demand and Telegraphic and 1s. 2 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Later in the day there were buyers at 1s. 2 3-16 for three months' sight Bills; and Telegraphic, for Bank remittance, declined to 1s. 2 3-32d. the market having closed quiet, at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 3-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 2 1-8d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 3-16d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·49¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady to-day, and rates advanced still further to 109 15-16 for Money, and 109¾ for Account, at which they also closed.

SHARES have been a quiet market, and the only changes we have to note in our revised list this evening are the following:—Khandeish, Rs. 10 higher, with Manockjee Petit and Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each; Sun and Western India, each Rs. 10 lower. Mofussil Press have advanced Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay Shares have declined Re. 1¼ to Rs. 1,412½ per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 6.

Lloyd, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES —MAY 5.

Ashburner, 2nd Lt, Ms, Dorset Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.
Dunbar, 2nd Lt, Bo 20th Hussars, on duty, to Mhow.

MAY 6.

Deane, Major, Ms, 2nd Lancers, off furlough, to Bangalore.
Kirtikar, Surg-Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, to Thanna.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th May, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Byculla Head-quarters to-day at 2-30 p.m.

By Order,
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 30.)

On relinquishing charge of the Dera Ismail Khan District Mr H W Gee, Asst Commr, is appointed Political Officer, Tochi, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th of April 1896.

Mr G G Minniken, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th April 1896.

Mr Mayes, Asst Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Lahore to the Bashahr Division, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 2nd April 1896.

Mr R A Mant, Asst Commr, from the Ferozepore to the Rawalpindi District, where he assumed charge of his duties, on the forenoon of the 21st of April 1896, relieving Raja Ali Bahadur Khan, Officiating Extra Asst Commr, transferred.

On the termination of his special duty at Shahpur, Mr J Wilson, Depy Commr, is posted to Rawalpindi, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 20th of April 1896 relieving Mr H B Beckett.

Mr M L Waring, Asst Commr, from the Amritsar to the Gurdaspur District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 17th of April 1896.

Mr H B Beckett, Depy Commr, from the Rawalpindi to the Simla District, where he assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 24th of April 1896, relieving Captain G C Beadon.

On relinquishing charge of the Simla District, Captain G C Beadon reverted to his substantive appointment of District Judge at that station, April 18, relieving Lala Ram Nath.

Mr C G D Farquhar, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Hissar, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Bannu, vice Mr H F Palin, proceeding on furlough.

Mr A W Mercer, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Jhang, is transferred to the appointment of Political Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Gomal, vice Khan Bahadur Fazl Hak, who retires from the service.

Mr J E Taylor, Assit Dist Supt of Police, Amritsar, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Jhang, vice Mr A W Mercer, transferred.

Mr C Brown, Depy Inspr Genl of Police, Western Circle, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months and 30 days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May 1896.

Mr H M Jackson Dist Supt of Police, Delhi, is appointed to officiate as Depy Inspr Genl of Police, Western Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr C Brown.

Mr H S Dunsford, Dist Supt of Police is transferred from the Umballa to the Delhi Dist.

Mr F H R Kennedy, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Umballa.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	38,000	50	41,550
Or per mile of Railway	30	330	..	360
For previous 16 weeks of half-year..	56,967	3,41,834	1,061	3,99,862
Total for 17 weeks...	60,467	3,79,834	1,111	4,41,112
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,061	37,377	28	40,435
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	324	...	350
Total to corresponding date do.	49,872	3,48,983	1,030	3,99,105

Increase for the week ....Rs. 1,084
Ditto to date .... „ 41,347

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 5.

10 p.m.	84·2

WEDNESDAY.—MAY 6.

6 a.m.	82·0
10 a.m.	86·4
2 p.m.	88·0
4 p.m.	87·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DE VISMES—HALL—April 21, at All Saints, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Raoul Guy Richard de Vismes, Capt., Indian Staff Corps, to Beatrice Evelyn Hall, youngest daughter of the late W. H. Hall, Esq., Barrister-at-law. (English papers please copy.)

DEATH.

PESTONJI—May 6, at Abdool Rhaman Street, Bharkote, Dr. Pestonji Muncherji Nicholson, aged 60 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AGER—April 30, at Singtom, Darjeeling, the wife of W J Ager, of a daughter.

ANDERSON—April 24, at Jhansi, the wife of Wm. Cuthbert Anderson, I. M. Railway, of a son.

BAMBER—April 30, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Major C J Bamber, I M S, Civil Surgn, Rawalpindi, of a daughter.

BOXER—April 26, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain E H S Boxer, Dorset Regt, of a son.

GRANT—April 27, at Egmore, the wife of Surgeon-Captain A. E. Grant, of a son.

HENDLEY—April 20, at Dharmsala, the wife of Surgeon-Major Harold Hendley, I M S, of a son.

HUDLESTON—April 22, at Ootacamund, the wife of A Hudleston, Esq, of a daughter.

PHAYRE—April 6, at Belgaum, Woking, the wife of Lieut-Col R Phayre (late Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Reg.), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

POPE—May 1, at Magdala Cottage, Darjeeling, William Burt, infant son of T A and M L Pope, aged one year and two months.

SHERMAN—May 1, at 2, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, Ralph George Wellesley, son of George and Daisy Sherman, aged 8 months and 17 days.

WEST—April 23, Drowned at Calcutta, Harry Barton West, Assistant Engineer, Albion Foundry, Seebpore, aged 23 years 5 months and 20 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1896.

BRITISH INDIANS may be ill-treated and placed under great disabilities in South Africa by the very colonists who are filled with righteous indignation whenever they think of the continued exclusion of Uitlanders from enfranchisement in the Transvaal. But in those parts of the Dark Continent that have in recent years come under the protectorate of the British Crown, the founders of the new order of things are learning to estimate at its proper worth the docility, patience, and faithfulness of the natives of this country. This is especially the case in British East Africa, which under the direction of Mr. Berkeley, the Imperial Commissioner, is advancing with that sure and steady tread so characteristic of British rule. As might be expected, this advancement is certain to be accelerated now that administration by Charter has given place to administration by a Commissioner holding his appointment direct from the Queen. Until the construction of a railway to connect Uganda with the coast was decided upon by Her Majesty's Government legal difficulties stood in the way of Indian emigration to Uganda, Ibea not being included in the schedule of countries to which British Indians could be sent. When the likelihood of a demand for Indian labour for the Uganda Railway was brought to the notice of the Government of India, a bill was introduced into the Legislative Council and passed, giving Government the power to exclude from the operation of the law limiting emigration, to certain countries, all workmen leaving India under contract with the representatives of her Majesty. The British East African Protectorate was accordingly proclaimed a country to which emigrants might go under contract with Government, and accordingly a number of workmen were sent out to assist in the construction of the railway. Since then a further departure has been taken. Mr. Frederick Pordage, an Assistant Administrator of East Africa, has been in India for some weeks negotiating terms with people willing to try their fortune in Uganda. As a result the British India boat Nuddea left this port yesterday with fifty artisans and clerks bound for Mombassa on board. They will be followed in a few weeks by some three hundred coolies, whose departure has been deferred for the present, pending the provision of accommodation for them. The clerks are all Eurasians, and their pay in Government service in Uganda will range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month. This remuneration is large when compared with the pay obtained by men of the same class in Bombay, but the fact should not be overlooked, that great as has been the advance of Uganda in recent years, it is still a long way from having all the resources of civilization at its command save at prohibitive cost. Certain articles of food, which in more favoured countries are looked upon almost as necessities, are extremely difficult to obtain there, and in many respects people accustomed to an advanced state of society have to be content with rather primitive methods and appliances. Owing to the absence of a currency system, the salaries of the clerks will be paid not in cash, but in bills upon agents in distant coast towns. The pay of the artisans will range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 per mensem, and they, in common with the coolies to be sent later on, are all Mahomedans, the object in view in excluding Hindus being to obviate any caste difficulties that might arise by their employment.

As all readers who have paid any attention to the subject are aware, the climate of Uganda is a healthy one. But between that town and the port of Mombassa some 800 miles of trying country has to be traversed, and the difficulties of the route are such that it cannot be a matter for surprise that Mr. Pordage went to Karachi and Northern India for Mahomedan emigrants instead of taking the less sturdy men obtainable in and around Bombay. Mr. Pordage, who is returning by the s. s. Nuddea, will personally conduct the emigrants over this toilsome route. The caravan will leave Mombassa probably before the end of the present month, but as the marches will not be greater than from 12 to 15 miles per day, the journey will last until about the beginning of August. The departure of the caravan may be regarded as an event of some importance in the industrial evolution of the Indian races, since it will be the first occasion on which artisans from this country have essayed to go into the heart of the Dark Continent to settle there. Although the little town on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza is not more than 3,800 feet above the level of the sea, the route that the Indian immigrants will have to take will include some stiff climbing, the hills in one place rising to a height of ten thousand feet. The caravan, which will include some five hundred African porters for the carriage of luggage and goods, will have to be well protected and armed, since the route is by no means free from danger from wild beasts, and in certain parts from savage tribes, almost equally wild. But when these difficulties have been surmounted, it may be anticipated that in a favourable climate, and with regular work assured them, the emigrants will have no cause to be seriously discontented with their lot. Uganda being well-guarded by Soudanese troops, the settlers, when once they have arrived, may reckon themselves and their property well-nigh as safe as it would be in their native country. In one respect at least the tie between themselves and the land of their birth will not be severed, for the Indian codes have been adopted as the law of the Protectorate, over whose courts the High Court of Bombay exercises appellate jurisdiction.

But while the prospect is not an unpleasant one in the case of workmen who go out upon a fixed agreement as to work and terms of service, it should be distinctly understood that the notion that it is an easy thing to obtain employment at the capital of British East Africa, is altogether erroneous. Only a few days ago we published a letter from Mr. Cave, H. M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, pointing out that the erroneous beliefs that have prevailed on this subject have already led to unfortunate results. Mr. Cave states that of late there has been a large increase in the number of adventurers "who collecting just enough money to pay their passages or being allowed to work their way across arrive without a penny in their pockets, and have to fall back on public charity for sustenance and a passage elsewhere." It is clear that unless a man has a definite appointment to go to, he should not try his fortune in Zanzibar, Mombassa or Uganda, for we have it on the authority of Mr. Cave that until the country has been more widely developed it will afford little or no opening for the employment of "promiscuous labour." The opening of the Uganda Railway will of course greatly alter the industrial position, but a longer time than was at first anticipated will elapse before that project has been carried to a successful completion. Only some three or four miles have so far been laid down, and about twenty miles cleared. The labour difficulty has been accentuated by the late rebellion, and the Chief Engineer of the line has found that Indian labour imported into the country is rather too expensive to keep the outlay within proper limits. He finds that unless the laziness of the Swahalis can be overcome, the estimated cost of £1,755,000 for the whole distance of 657 miles will be greatly exceeded. These circumstances have combined to considerably delay the construction of the line, and it may be taken for granted that some years will elapse before the railway brings Uganda into such comparatively easy communication with the coast as to give "promiscuous labour," as Mr. Cave terms it, any fair chance of finding an outlet. It is said that the only people to whom this rule does not apply are those with a fair amount of money of their own and a taste for agriculture. A correspondent who is intimately acquainted with British East Africa informs us that the fertile soil of Uganda would be almost certain to give a good return for the capital invested upon it. It is to be observed, however, that the enterprising cultivator would have a very limited market for his produce, since the time occupied in conveying it to the coast, and the money spent in so doing, would under present circumstances render exportation out of the question.

ACCORDING to the annual Progress Report of the Nizam's Forest Department, the area of the four reserves now maintained is, roughly, four thousand square miles—equal in size to an average German state. Proposals are under consideration for three further small reserves. But the Department, as at present constituted, "has about as much work in its hands as it can properly undertake, and until the reserves now under the exclusive control of the Department are finally demarcated and settled and a proper working system introduced, or until the Conservator is furnished with a larger number of, and more efficient, assistants, it is useless expecting the Department to materially extend the scope of its operations." These are the observations of the Hyderabad Board of Revenue offered in explanation of the fact that under the head of Forest settlements no progress is reported, and that the Department does not even know the number of villages situated within the State reserves. The board has accordingly arranged that the Survey Department shall employ parties in the Pakhal and Kannigeri reserves to settle the boundaries of internal villages in accordance with the Forest rules, which provide that villagers shall have an area of three times as much land as they are now cultivating—which they cultivate without interference by the Forest officers, and no extension of that area will, under any circumstances, be allowed. Now that orders have been issued, it is hoped that good progress will be made in the coming year. The Department has yet much to do and much to discourage it. Although trees are marked for cutting by the Forest officials, as a matter of fact the wood-dealers pretty well make their own selection, and are not restricted to any particular parts of the forests. It was intended, under the new system, that wood should be chiefly felled departmentally, but this is not commonly done, nor does the Conservator show how far the system has been introduced. In the forest near Yellandu, the dealers cut the wood themselves, and are allowed five per cent. on the duty for the cost of doing so. Little irregularities of the kind will soon be at an end when the Department gets into thorough working order. So will the failure to provide against fire. As it is now, fire-protection is nowhere attempted. Until grazing is more restricted measures in this direction would probably be useless, for the fires are mainly caused by persons moving about in the reserves, and no amount of protection by cutting fire paths would, it is thought, protect the forests from them. Wherever there are mhowra trees for instance, the grass is almost invariably set on fire. But the mhowra trees are now to be turned to pecuniary advantage, and no doubt fires will, as a consequence, diminish.

DEATH has moved another of fortune's favourites—Colonel North, commonly known as the "Nitrate King." Though a native of Leeds, he accumulated great wealth by speculations in nitrate mines in South America. He did not forget his native town after becoming rich, and though he lavished his wealth on horses and dogs and sport of all kinds, and entertained royalty, he devoted a large sum of money to the purchase of Kirkstall Abbey and grounds which he presented to the Leeds Corporation for the use of inhabitants of that town. The Leeds infirmary and the Yorkshire College of Science also came in for handsome contributions, and Colonel North received the honorary freedom of the borough. Recognizing his personal popularity in Leeds, the Conservative wire-pullers induced the Colonel to stand for West Leeds at the recent general election in opposition to Mr. Herbert Gladstone. In his candidature he was much heckled, politics not being his strong point. Asked whether he would state what measures he was in favour of, he said:—"My policy is to follow those who know better than myself about politics. I tell you that I am not a politician, but I know some that are. There is Lord Salisbury. That is the man I shall follow." "What is Colonel North's opinion of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill?" brought forth the reply: "If my deceased wife's sister were as good as my wife I should like to have her, and should wish to have the law altered." He was next asked how he had got his vast wealth. He answered that it had been gained by hard work. He got up at half-past five in the morning and worked until half-past five in the evening for years. Then he went abroad, and had common sense, and happened to strike the right place. "When you have got it," he added, "you want to know how to keep it." "Are you in favour of working men members sitting in the House?" The Colonel: "What am I but a working man?" Though doubtless highly entertaining to the electors, they did not, however, return him, Mr. Herbert Gladstone being elected by close on a hundred votes.

ALL who sympathise with Italy in her present troubles, will be gratified to learn that a part of the very difficult task entrusted to General Baldissera has been accomplished by the relief of Adigrat. When the news of General Baratieri's crushing reverse at Adowa reached Europe it was accompanied by the statement that the Italian garrison at Adigrat, about ninety miles south of Massowah, had been invested. Subsequent information revealed the fact that the fort was surrounded by very large bands of Shoans, and General Baldissera telegraphed to the Italian Ministry that he could do nothing then to relieve the post. The garrison consisted of a white battalion of Chasseurs under the command of Major Prestinari. It was then said that the supplies would not last over a month, more especially as many wounded men and stragglers took refuge at Adigrat after the battle of Adowa. As more than double the period for which the garrison was supposed to be provisioned expired before it was relieved, it may be assumed that the defenders suffered great prevations while awaiting help. The strategical importance of the relief of Adigrat is considerable, for had the garrison surrendered, the probability is that the Italians would have been driven back on Asmara, in which case they would only have been in possession of the country fifty miles from their base at Massowah. The peace negotiations with King Menelik having fallen through, or at least been suspended for the present, General Baldissera will now use his utmost endeavours to retrieve the defeat of Adowa—an undertaking upon which the eyes of the Italian people are nervously fixed.

THE Government of India have just issued a Resolution which will have interest for those members of the Volunteer service who are also Government servants. The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to direct that if any Government servant who is also a Volunteer is called out on actual military service under the new Act, Act X. of 1896, he shall, while on such military service, be entitled to receive (*a*) if at the time of being called out he was on duty or on leave with full pay—the same salary or allowances as if he had remained on duty or on such leave, *or* the military pay and allowances of his rank, whichever is greater; (*b*) if at the time of being called out he was on leave on less than full pay—his leave allowances *and* the military pay and allowances of his rank, as provided by the rules under the Act; and for all purposes of counting since he shall be reckoned as if he had remained on duty or on leave as the case may be. In other words, the new order, though it gives no advantages to Volunteers, or any encouragement to Government servants to join the force, guarantees those who do so against loss. This is something no doubt, but it seems questionable whether such nicely calculated liberality will add a single individual to the Volunteers throughout the whole of India.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, Commander A. W. McArthur, arrived in harbour, yesterday evening, from Port Blair, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, calling en route at Marmugoa on the 5th inst., for coals. She has been relieved at Port Blair by the Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, which arrived there on the 27th ultimo. The Elphinstone has come here for docking purposes, and is expected to remain in port for some time. She has entered the Government Wet Basin.

A TEST case of peculiar interest is now pending in the Small Causes Court, before the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. Rustomjee M. Patell. Uptill lately the residential quarters in connection with the Indo-British Institution were exempted from Municipal taxation. On the 11th of April, the secretary of the Institute received a bill of taxes on the residential quarters, which are inhabited by the head-master and the head-mistress of the school. The secretary protested against the levy of the tax, but according to the Municipal rules he had to pay the bill, with liberty to appeal against the taxation to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. The secretary accordingly filed an appeal in the court. The case was fixed for hearing yesterday, but to suit the convenience of Mr. Crawford, Municipal solicitor, and also that of Mr. Bowen, solicitor to the appellants, the case was, on the application of Mr. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford and Co., postponed till the 10th of June next. The yearly amount of taxation on the building in question is Rs. 160.

MR. R. M. PATELL, the Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has now given judgment in the case in which Mr. Ghellabhoy Poonsey and other commission agents sued Bharmal Bhema and others in respect to 562 bags of castor-seed, of the value of Rs. 3,200, consigned to plaintiffs for Viramgam, but attached on their arrival in Bombay by the defendants. The suit was based on the ground that the railway receipts conferred a lien on the goods, but the Acting Chief Justice held that railway receipts are not at law recognised as "symbols of goods" or "documents of title." While, as in the present case, no custom or usage of merchants was proved or alleged whereby they were recognised as such, he held that the claimants obtained no legal right to the possession of the 562 bags of castor-seed by the simple payment of hundis drawn simultaneously with the consignment of the goods by railway, particularly when the goods were in tranship at the risk of the owner and had never reached their possessor.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 25th April was 442, against 436 and 505 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 88. There were 188 deaths from cholera, against 188 and 218 in the the two preceding weeks, the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by 156. There were two deaths from small-pox during the week, against two in the previous week. There were four deaths from tetanus, against one in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 128 and 29, respectively, against 118 and 31 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 49·4 per mille per annum, against 29·0, the mean of the last five years Suburbs.

THE British Navy, writes the *Pioneer*, has long policed the Persian Gulf and maintained order along the coasts of Arabia from the western limits of Aden to the mouths of the Euphrates, while some control has been kept over the great stream of pilgrims between India and Jeddah, the port of Mecca. The outrage by Bedouins last May when our Vice-Consul in that town was shot dead, and the Consuls of France, Russia and Britain wounded, resulted in many arrests and profuse apologies from the Turkish authorities, although the indemnity demanded has not yet been paid. The attack was provoked by the quarantine regulations laid down for the pilgrims and resented by the Bedouins, and it has resulted in the Admiralty assuming one more responsibility and deciding to station a gunboat at Jeddah during the pilgrimage season.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHESTER CUP.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup :—

The Rush	1
Baddiley	2
Rockdove	3

RESIGNATION OF MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has tendered his resignation to the Chartered Company, and the Board of Directors are now debating concerning the same.

Mr. Rhodes has also tendered his resignation as member of the Privy Council to Mr. Chamberlain and offered to return to England immediately.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The majority of the English papers urge generous treatment of Mr. Rhodes for the sake of the great work he has done in South Africa, which may be lost without him.

NEW GERMAN MINISTER FOR PEKIN.

Baron Heyking, lately representing the German Empire at Cairo, has been appointed German Minister at Pekin.

RELIEF OF ADIGRAT.

The Italians have relieved the garrison of Adigrat.

CHOLERA IN EGYPT.

Seventeen cases and eleven deaths from cholera took place at Alexandria, yesterday.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAY FROM MERV TO KUSHK.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 5.

Notwithstanding the semi-official denial of Friday last, regarding the line to Herat, the *Sviet* confirms the statement that a line is to be laid from Merv to Kushk with its northern terminus ninety-four miles from Herat.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The sudden death of Colonel North is announced.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

QUIET IN PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Sir Mortimer Durand wires from Persia : All is quiet, and shall consider it unnecessary to send further telegrams from this date.

THE DIRECTOR OF REMOUNTS.

Colonel Deane, Director of Remounts, has resumed charge of his office.

COLONEL MASON IN A CRITICAL STATE.

Colonel Mason, Assistant Quarter-master-General with the Government of India, is, to-day, considered to be in critical condition, the fever increasing rapidly.

DEATH OF SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SMITH.

POONA, MAY 6.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel B. Smith died, rather suddenly, at Kirkee, this morning. He had only come recently to Kirkee from Mhow. The funeral took place, at 5-45, this evening.

SENTENCED FOR INJURING A METHODIST CONVERT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ANAND, MAY 6.

Baber Jagga, a servant of the Thakur of Ahima, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and an additional fine of Rs. 25, before the first-class magistrate of Anand, for breaking the forearm and inflicting a severe scalp wound on Narayan Jetha, a recent convert of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and resident of Ahima. Baber Jagga has repeatedly refused to attend the court, and his surety was called to show cause why bail should not be forfeited.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY, 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

HONGKONG, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here this afternoon.

Florio and Rubattino s. s. Po, Captain G. Rapallo, left Aden for Bombay this noon, and is expected to arrive on Tuesday noon, the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	111¼
2 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	121 1-8
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 3-16
Bar Silver	31 1-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, Perfect, Via Turkey, interrupted, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam, right.

Cable San Thome Loanda, interrupted.

Turkish route, interrupted beyond Busreh.

Teheran route right.

Line Saigon Bangkok, right.

Cables Shanghai Nagasaki, interrupted, Early restoration expected.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th May, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	6	2	27 p.m.	..	16
Suez	6	2	55 p.m.	..	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th May, 1896.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	53	..	2
" Karachi	..	16	..	1
" Madras	..	29	..	2

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 10.

THE week's record is opened sadly by the death, on good Friday, of James Ashcroft Noble, a poet as well as journalist, to whom we would, with a wider meaning, breathe his own graceful lines :—

"When noontide sunshine beats on the meadow,
A seat in shadow
We 'll keep for thee."

Alas ! that we can now hold out our hands to him in the shadow-land of memory alone. The writer, of all men, makes to himself friends from far and near who feel that death, in setting an early seal upon his lips, has made them poorer by half a lifetime of good gifts.

⁂

Saturday saw the opening of the new Portrait Gallery, where the people who made history look down together—on us who now hold the same chance in our hands,—and misuse it. Sunday was marked by the admission of the public to its own musemus, and the rest of the week has been enlivened by the re-blossoming of all the shut-up theatres.

⁂

Somebody asked, a little time ago (with a light apology for chipping the shell of a bald and weak-legged English word), "Has the British Drama renasced?" And the answer given was, No. The English Drama has, unlike the French and the Norwegian, no new vitality ; it has no special mission of its own to advance; it expresses no more than any other art our national life : it has certainly not "renasced." But the writer might have hit upon the idea that it could express our national life all the more, in that it has nothing to say. Not that it is dumb in the sense of the epigram : Les mots qui out le plus charme et qui out le plus fait ure re sout . . . les silences ; but it has no "message." Our portrait is painted in an inverse way ; it is a highly glazed picture, which reflects us in the varnish, and the critic of after years will see therein simply a public rather tired, and very unwilling to think, a people that just asks to rest itself by being a little touched on its sentimental side, a little shocked in its conventionalities, a litte laughed at in its fads, and a little tickled by a not very varied harlequinade. We do not ask for much ; we enjoy a touch of wit, but like fun better, and when that is wanting, buffoonery will take its place, thanks to the happy contagiousness of laughter, and the odd construction of our minds, that answer as truly to the movement when our faces ripple into smiles, as the string of a violin to the vibrating tuning fork.

⁂

A "gay Parisienne" is, like most of our musical comedies, just a handful of glittering beads hung together on any kind of a string, India-rubber for choice, but that is immaterial so long as the chain can hold together. It is a circlelet of sparkling, "catchy" songs ; and so slight in the sequence of importance that it would not seem to matter greatly if the actors were to begin at the second act and go on to the first. Nor, if the second act (there are but two) were left out altogether, would there be much difference except in the shortening of our amusement. The "gay Parisienne" makes her appearance at a garden party given by the wife of Mr. Honeycomb, a shining light, rather bald, very red, and distinctly unpicturesque, who has not the discredit of being good simply because he has had no chance to be naughty, since once when he was on tour he made acquaintance with some of the gay spirits of the Moulin Rouge, went down on his knees to Mlle. Julie Bon-Bon, with the disastrous result that he felt bound to say he was offering her marriage, when another lover, arriving, wanted to know the meaning of the scene. The lover and the lady having followed him to England to bring a breach of promise case against him, enliven his social circle by a penchant for indiscriminate kissing and rather high kicking. To explain how they come to be his guests would be both difficult and dull. They are not welcome guests ; Mrs. Honeycomb can accept the eight Fossdyke girls in their bloomer cycling costumes :

. . . the ruling spirits in
The Battersea Bike Brigade ;
Out for a short suburban spin,
A turnpike-road parade
Each Battersea girl the cycle learns,
A "scorching" ride she likes ;
If Battersea madly loves its Burns,
It also loves its Bikes.

But she cannot accept Mlle. Julie, with her "gay 'can-can' that's always wrong,—when it's found out."

⁂

One cannot praise too highly the dainty's sprightliness and the delicate phrasing of Miss Ada Reeve. The light words of Mr. Dance's songs float from her lips like airy soap bubbles from a straw ; and the piquant Parisian inflection of the finals gives a more pointed charm to Mr. Caryll's pretty rythmic airs. Mr. Frank Wheeler, too, as Auguste, the lover, who is also a spy, for the convenience, we suppose, of having him kicked out in the end, is successful, as a Frenchman who nurses "the green-eyed lobstaire" energetically and at the same time indulges in considerable freedom of flirtation on his own side. Mr. Wheeler does not act Frenchmen as they are, or think they are, but our English public likes its own version, and he supplies it.

⁂

There are very few women on the stage who have sufficiently the courage of their artistic convictions to sacrifice their attractiveness to truth, but it would be well if this old tradition were swept away, if only for the reason that our actresses would try to live rather by their acting than by their looks. It is to the credit of Miss Louie Freear as an artist that she has departed from the rule, and is willing to appear as an undersized, short-legged, large-footed "Marchioness," who sings in just the unmusical but spirited way she ought, and dances or shuffles with all suitable ungainliness. If the minority who are troubled with unhealthy sense of painful realities are not amused it is because the part is a little too jarring in the gay piece, and the fact that it is excellently acted makes it seem still more so ; but we do not ask that the art should be less, and it is found intensely funny by on overwhelming majority.

⁂

The cycling suits of the eight daughters of Major Fossdyke are not very pretty. The knickers are of plum-coloured silk, serpentine pleated, and the white silk coats have puffy sleeves slashed with dark blue velvet and revers of the same, wide brimmed blue stiff hats, with tall crowns and white bows in front are perhaps chosen to throw into relief the wonderful coiffure of Mlle Julie. Hers is a radiation of transparent wings, gleaming with iridescent sequins, with a cluster of tawny roses in front, another mass of them forming the crown, and more again falling in clusters over the neck behind, while a swaying plume of cocks' feathers springs from the meeting point of the great butterfly wings. Her dress, a combination of orange and yellow and black and white, has the front panel embroidered with tawny flowers, the sides covered with white lace and dotted on the left with soft black tassels jewelled at the end, and on the right with the same in yellow, the sleeves are full, not, as in another dress of Mlle. Julie's, close fitting to the arm, in what we are told is the coming style. This second costume is of dead pink satin, the skirt with between twenty and thirty breadths separated by sequin embroidery which develops into blue embroidered vandykes to give the wide skirt extra fulness ; the bodice, also pink, has blue puffs let into the full basque behind, a fall of lace forming a sort of bolero coat, blue revers clasped in front by a great white gauze bow, while thick blue bows on the shoulders make the transition from puffy to tight sleeves tolerable to our warped eyes.

⁂

A propos of the "Feminist" Congress in Paris, it is said that the fair protestants are well known for their strange liking for taking the opposite side. Husbands circumvent their wives by carefully glorifying what they hate, and denouncing what they love. Their wives, they declare, take the opposite side, and the masculine despot gets his own way. But we must protest against having saddled on our sex yet another failing, if indeed that be a failing, which is to life what lemon is to stewed eels, a distinct relief to insipidity. We have in our minds the case of a friend whose husband frequently proposed to paper his dining-room with the coloured cartoons of an Irish political organ, and who saved her walls without argument by simply replying that they would be very nice and that she would put them by till he had enough collected So if Mme. Ronzade, in the warmth of argument at a Woman's Rights Congress, did fly into the opposition, and letting slip the hackneyed threat of a husband's strong arm, and raise her opponents to a white heat of counter-enthusiasm, we cannot assert that her policy was masculinist or feminist, but simply human.

⁂

"It is astonishing what you can do" in the way of climbing, says Brigadier Gerard, a late development of Conan Doyle's fancy, "even with a stiff ankle, when you have a copper-coloured brigand at each elbow and a nine-inch blade within touch of your whiskers." It is also wonderful what you can do when backed up like the brigadier by a faith that your hussars, the sixth Corps d'armie, Ney, Massona ; even the little corporal himself will be personally interested in the report of your acts. Etienne Gerard has been in positions of horror and danger that would satisfy the most imaginative and blood and powder-loving of schoolboys, and has come out of them not without scars, and certainly not with a lessened appreciation of himself. "There are some gifts that I lack—very few no doubt, but still amid the vast armies of the Emperor there may have been some who were free from those blemishes that stood between me and perfection." Taken prisoner in Spain, he is sent to Dartmoor, from which he succeeds, with terrible risks, of course, in making his escape. He had an advantage in having learned the English tongue from Adjutant O'Briant of the Regiment Irlandais, who was sprung from the ancient kings of the country. "I was quickly able to speak of it with some facility, for I do not take long to master anything to which I set my mind. In three months I could not only express my meaning, but I could use the idioms of the people. It was O'Briant who taught me to say "Be Jabers," just as we might say "Ma foi," and also "The curse of Crummle !" which means Ventrebleu !" Many a time I have seen the English smile with pleasure when they have heard me speak so much like one of themselves."

⁂

We have tried to suggest the Brigadier ; to describe his racy exploits would be impossible in a short space. Here, however, is a picture of Massena that might have been drawn from life. "He was a thin, sour little fellow, and after his hunting accident he had only one eye, but when it looked out from under his cocked hat there was not much upon the field of battle that escaped it. He could stand in front of a battalion, and with a single sweep tell you if a buckle or a gaiter button were out of place. . . . . After all, if he had a tight grasp upon his money bags, there was a day also, you must remember, when that same grip was upon Zurich and Genoa. He clutched on to his position as he did to his strong box.

⁂

The only part of this lively memoir of Etienne Gerard with which we cannot go is his summing up. "You may find better things to do in the sunlight than listening to the stories of an old, broken soldier."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of Lieutenant G. D. Campbell, Welsh Regiment, to be a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 5,000 towards the new church for the use of the members of the Church of Scotland belonging to the garrison of Quetta.

CAPTAIN R. C. BOND, 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, is appointed A.-D.-C. to Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, C. B., Commanding Poona Districts from 4th April, 1896, and assumed his duties rom that date.

THE undermentioned non-commissioned officers have been awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, with gratuity of £5 :—Bugler Henry William Decambra, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry. Without gratuity—Sergeant William Garnett, Army Clothing Department ; Color-Sergeant Henry James Challen, 1st class Sergeant-Instructor, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment) ; Sergeant John Breese, 1st class Sergeant-Instructor, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps (2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry) ; Sergeant Sidney Thorne, Ordnance Department ; Sergeant William Weldon, Ordnance Department ; Sergeant William Fairbairne, Ordnance Department ; Hill Depot Quarter-master-Sergeant Harry James Beckingham (1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers) ; Sergeant John Watt Brown, Military Works Department ; Sergeant Patrick James Murray, 1st class Sergeant-Instructor, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles (3rd Dragoon Guards) ; Troop Sergeant-Major Walter Charles Welch, 1st class Sergeant-Instructor, Surma Valley Light Horse (10th Lancers).

M. NOTOVITCH'S "VIE INCONNUE DE JESUS CHRIST."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with you in your editorial of the 1st instant, and endorse what you say about the Lama pulling Professor Douglas' leg when he said he never heard of the Pali. Had the interlocutor been any other person than Professor Douglas, who could stoop to say that he was an admirer of Buddhism and one of its most enthusiastic admirers, and thus tickle the vanity of the monks, he would have stood a fair chance of seeing the manuscripts. There can be no doubt that the Pali described by M. Notovitch as consisting of two big volumes, card board covers, with leaves yellowed by the hand of time, is in existence. But what are these two volumes after all ? They are but what I stated in my letter which appeared in your issue of the 2nd May 1895, and in which I am fully confirmed. Had it been to the contrary, the monks of Himis would have been the first persons to proclaim to the world that they were the spiritual guide of the Son of God. It would not be amiss if I were to add here further to what I already stated in my previous correspondence, that in the reign of the Great Mogul, whose Court was in 1580 at Fatehpoor, one of the missionaries of the Society of Jesus stationed at Goa, Rudolph Aquaviva, visited Akbar, and lived in his Court for three years, during which time his endeavours were directed towards the Emperor's conversion, and that he, Akbar, firmly believed in the truth of the Christian religion we have the testimony of a Mahomedan contemporaneous writer inasmuch as that Akbar had the Gospels translated, and had even his son, Murad, instructed in the Christian religion. In fact, Akbar was repeatedly present at the disputations between Aquaviva and the Mullahs ; and as for the Hindus he had a very poor opinion of them and their religion. At any rate, the translation of the Gospels did not lay dormant, but by the powerful aid of Akbar was distributed in his dominion, and a copy of it must have also reached Thibet through some Hindus or Buddhists, and a translation accordingly made in the Thibetan language clapped together with copious notes, etc., from the missionaries with whom the Monks came in contact, giving in detail the life, death, and resurrection of Issa, and these go to make the Pali which for "three hundred and sixteen years" or upwards have been in the possession of the monks of Himis, and no wonder "yellowed by the hand of time !"

In conclusion, if the Gospels are silent as to the early life of Christ, it is because there was nothing remarkable to be recorded, He having chosen to live at Nazareth as any other ordinary person until He first spoke to the woman of Samaria nigh Jacob's well.—Yours, &c.,

H. C. P.

Causeway, May 5.

THE GORAI-BORIVLI ROAD.

THE following is the text of a memorial which has been addressed to the President, Taluka Board of Salsette, regarding the Gorai-Borivli Road :—

Sir,—We, the undersigned residents of Gorai, beg most respectfully to bring to your notice the fact that the Gorai-Borivli road has been sadly cut up, and become a source, not only of inconvenience, but, on account of numerous hollows, heaps of metal, and ridges, of danger to vehicles as well as to pedestrians.

(2.) We, therefore, humbly but earnestly urge on you that it be repaired, and the danger and inconvenience removed, for which act of kindness we shall feel thankful to you and to the Board over which you have the honour to preside.

(3.) We avail ourselves of this opportunity to state that it is our opinion that the above road should be well metalled, raised, widened, efficiently consolidated, and protected by fetching. Until these things are done, the road will, as heretofore, continue to cause trouble to us and to others using it, and be a heavier burden on your fund.

(4.) We venture to think that the desirability of improving the road, as suggested above, is so clear that we feel assured that your Board will take prompt measures to carry out the improvements in question.

(5.) There is another question to which we beg to draw your attention, viz., the construction of piers at the Ambavni Creek, which will remove the inconvenience experienced by passengers in trudging through knee-deep mud and over oyster-incrusted stones, and enable the public to send out the produce of the land via the ferry. We shall, therefore, be highly obliged by your undertaking this work.—We beg, &c.,

(Sd.) GERMANO CRASTO,
PETER JOHN GOMES, AND OTHERS.

THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

GENERAL MOURNING IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, all the Persian Zoroastrians, who keep shops in Bombay for the sale of tea, coffee, ice-cream, &c., entirely suspended their business in respect to the memory of the late Shah. The complete closing of all Iranee shops caused much general inconvenience to the poor and middle-class residents of the city who frequent these establishments, but the Iranee shopkeepers themselves are to be commended for their loyal and grateful feelings to their late Shah. Last evening, they proceeded in a body to the Tardeo residence of the Persian Consul-General, and expressed to him their condolences at the death of the Shah. At the same time they handed to him an address in Persian congratulating the new Shah on his accession to the Throne, which the Consul was requested to forward to Persia on their behalf.—We learn that Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., as president of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, is making arrangements to call a public meeting of the Parsees for expressing their grief at the death of the Shah. The meeting will probably be held next Sunday afternoon.

VISITS OF CONDOLENCE.

The Persian Consul-General received visits of condolence, yesterday, at the Consulate, Tardeo. Early in the afternoon, about thirty members of the Jewish community, subjects of the Shah, resident in Bombay, waited on the Consul-General headed by their Rabbi, who, after offering a prayer for the repose of the soul of the departed Sovereign, expressed the profound grief of his people at his Majesty's melancholy death. Next came a deputation on behalf of the Persian Parsee Amelioration Association, headed by Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit. Sir Dinshaw, after offering his personal sympathy, expressed deep regret on behalf of the Association at the untimely death of the Shah at Persia. Then followed about 400 Persian Parsees (Iranis), headed by their Priest, who expressed their deep sorrow at the lamentable death of the Shah. The Parsee Priest then read a paper in the Persian language, expressing the deepest grief of his community at the Shah's unfortunate death, and eulogized his late Majesty's reign as one of justice and benevolence ; to which the Consul-General replied suitably in the same language. Next came the Foreign Consuls, who, on behalf of their respective Governments, expressed their deepest sympathy at the sad and untimely death of the Shah. Then followed members of the Parsee and Mahomedan communities, who also expressed their great grief at the cruel death of the Shah. A Mahomedan Kazi from Poona read a Persian poem, composed by himself, expressive of the greatest sympathy at the calamity, and praised his late Majesty's reign in the highest terms. From 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., yesterday, the Consulate was thronged with visitors, comprising chiefly of Parsees, who were one and all deeply moved at the untimely and sad death of the Shah. The various deputations and visitors were courteously received by Mr. Cowasjee D. Rustomjee, the Persian Vice-Consul, and duly presented to the Consul-General.

Amongst those present were : Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. ; Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart. ; Messrs. K. R. Kama, Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, N. M. Panday, H. E. Allbless, K. N. Kabrajee, J. P. Mistry, Kadri Beg Effendi, Shewjee Daurmajj, Cursetjee M. Cursetjee (Judge), J. E. Davur, S. M. Aga, F. D. Panday, Kazi Karim Bux, Mirza Ahmed, Abdulla M. Kur, Ruttonjee J. Parakh, Katrak, and others.

THE MURDERER OF THE SHAH AND HIS ACCOMPLICES.

Some further particulars have come to hand regarding the murderer of the Shah and his accomplice, Jemaledin, who instigated him to commit the murder. Jemaledin is an accomplice of the well-known Prince Malcolm Khan. He is an Afghan by birth, but is a resident of Persia. Prince Malcolm Khan is an advocate for reforms in Persia on the principles of the British constitution and the British Parliament. His advanced views were distateful to the Shah's ministers, and he was expelled from Persia. Jemaledin, who shared his views, was also expelled later on. He is a learned man, knows several languages, and has travelled in remote countries. Being by nature a great intriguer, he had to be expelled from Persia. He next went to Egypt, but owing to his political intrigues, was expelled thence. About eighteen years ago he came from Egypt to Bombay. Here he tried to foment a quarrel between the Sunis and the Shiahs, and eventually finding Bombay too hot for him, he went to Hyderabad in the Nizam's dominions. His intriguing propensities were responsible for his expulsion from Hyderabad also. He then went to England, where he met Prince Malcolm Khan, and was by the latter sent to Turkey. The Sultan had previously become aware of his intriguing character, and he was at once placed under surveillance. Communications subsequently passed between the Shah and the Sultan regarding this great intriguer ; and the latter assured the Shah that Jemaledin would be continued under strict surveillance. He remained quiet in Turkey for some time ; but about eight months ago, he sent Mirza Mahomed Rezahe, the murderer, and eight others as emissaries to Persia to work out his designs. It is said that for eight months these emissaries had been watching for opportunities to take the life of the Shah ; and they have at last succeeded. It now appears that the murderer is not Babi ; and the Babis are therefore consoled at the thought, and hope that the rancour of the Moguls against them will diminish.

PROCESSION OF A TABOOT AND HORSES.

The Mogul residents of Bombay organised a grand procession on Tuesday afternoon, in keeping with the exalted rank of the sovereign whose death they assembled to mourn. The procession carried a taboot, according to Persian custom, accompanied by a number of gorgeously-caparisoned horses, and flags and banners of great splendour. The procession started from the Imamwada of Hajee Nimazee. The lamentations of the assembled Moguls were deep and hearty. The assembly was a large one, and extended from the Imamwada into the public streets. First in order came the punjahs and flags, followed by ten caparisoned horses, draped with rich shawls, and decorated with swords and shields. Some of them were decked with feathers, symbolical of a throne. Then came the taboot, which was draped with white shawls, bearing in front of it a portrait of the deceased Shah. The starting of the taboot on its way was accompanied by loud and deep lamentations, which arrested its progress for some time. A prominent feature of the procession was the "Sirtookh," a huge and heavy flag, the weight of which could be borne only by a man who had been specially trained to carry it. The procession having entered the Jail Road, went to the Mogul mosque, where prayers were said by the whole assembly. After prayer the taboot was carried to the Shoostry Imamwada ; and the processionists then dispersed. Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, Superintendent Grennan, and other police officers maintained order in the streets along the route of the procession.

PASSENGERS BY THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.S. ELEKTRA.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to-day, at 6-45 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 8, and at 8-30 a.m., from the Apollo Bunder, per Austria Lloyd's s.s. Elektra, Capt. F. Kossovich :—

FROM BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Revd W Beatty
Lieut R W Boger
Mr and Mrs J H Cook
Major C J Dennys
Mr and Mrs M Denso and child
Mr J F Duthie
Miss R Follender
Mr W Gallenkamp
Mr A Hasche
Mr E Hauser
Miss I Herden
Mr M Heussy
Mr A S Hibler
Mr Jorie
Master B Kanner
Lieut-Col R O Lloyd
Mr F A Loopes
Mr Porter

Capt and Mrs Y Perkes
Mr H Reinhold
Revd and Mrs Richter
Mr C Schaefer
Mrs C Schlichting
Mr E Schenck
Dr Schulte im Hofe
Mr and Mrs G B Stacey
Miss Stacey
Mr W K Stout
Mrs E Tarrant
Mr W Weborny
Mr and Mrs E Wimbridge
Capt A Wollner
Two Misses Wood
Miss R Weissmann
Mr and Mrs A D Younghusband.

FROM KURRACHEE TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Mr and Mrs F Constable.
Mr and Mrs S B Doig
Mr E Von Ehren
Mr and Mrs J G Gilbertson
Mr R Menneer

Major and Mrs G A Money and nurse
Col R A Powlett
Mrs and Miss Powlett
Mr R Tydeman
Mr and Mrs E Wilkin

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon. There were also present : Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. A G. Viegas.

A CLERK FOR THE JOINT SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Committee considered a letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, asking sanction to the employment of a pay-clerk on Rs. 25 per mensem with Rs. 20 as conveyance allowance and one peon on Rs. 10 a month.

Mr. Dharamsey pointing out a Section of the Act, remarked that they must go to the Corporation for employment of clerks that might be found necessary.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula inquired if the expenses should not be met out of the surplus balance that was with the Joint Schools Committee, instead of from the surplus cash balance of the Municipality ?

Mr. Dharamsey replied that the grant for primary education formed a separate fund.

Mr. Shroff suggested that, instead of employing a paymaster, the Secretary of the Joint Schools Committee had better make payments by money-orders, and save the expense.

Mr. Ibrahim : The charge for money-orders is one per cent.

Mr. Dharamsey : Then there will be no saving, as the Committee makes a total payment of Rs. 6,000.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe remarked that making payments by money-orders was a cumbersome method.

Dr. Katrak said that it was not advisable to employ a pay-clerk who would only work for a few days in the month.

The chairman : Really the pay-clerk will be doing nothing the whole month after having made the payments.

Mr. Dharamsey said that he was present at the meeting of the Joint Schools Committee when the matter was considered. It was found necessary to have an extra clerk, and the pay-clerk would act as an ordinary clerk in the Secretary's office when he was not doing the work of paymaster.

Dr. Viegas moved that in the opinion of the Standing Committee no extra establishment was necessary, and that head-masters of the respective schools should be entrusted with the duty of making payments to the staff, peons, &c.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dharamsey said that the matter must go to the Corporation, and in that case, Dr. Viegas' proposition was out of order.

The chairman ruling Dr. Viegas' motion in order, Mr. Dharamsey moved an amendment to the effect that the letter of the Secretary be forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation for according sanction as requested therein.

On a division there were five members in favour of the amendment and a like number against it ; the chairman gave his casting vote against the amendment, which was lost.

Dr. Viegas' proposition was next put to vote, and it was also lost by six votes to four.

Mr. Dharamsey remarked that the Commissioner might now bring the matter before the Corporation independently of the Standing Committee.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AT THE AIR COMPRESSOR STATION.

The Committee sanctioned the lighting of the Colaba Air Compressor Station with electricity at a cost of Rs. 3,169, the annual lighting charges amounting to Rs. 547-8-0 ; also a grant of Rs. 862 for paving the present engine-house with tiles as its present flooring was not suitable for an engine-house.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Commissioner reported that a further lot of 3½ per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 50,000, belonging to the surplus cash deposit account, was sold on the 27th idem at Rs. 109¼ per cent. against the cost price of Rs. 105 5-16 per cent.

A SUIT TO RECOVER WHEEL-TAX.

It was resolved, on the request of the Commissioner, that the Committee approved under terms of sections 211 and 517 (1) of the Municipal Act, to a suit being filed in the Court of Small Causes against Mr. Ochavram Nanabhai Haridas for the recovery of Rs 46, being the amount of the balance of wheel-tax due by him as per statement submitted by the Commissioner.

After transacting some more business, the Committee adjourned.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF WADHWAN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly allow me some space in your valuable paper to say my say in connection with the article, "The Administration of Wadhwan," that appeared in your issue of [illegible] March, and was penned by "One who knows." I shall express myself briefly by way of refutation regarding the three salient points the writer has touched, viz., Debt ; the Darbar friction with the Mahajans ; and the recent differences between the Darbar and the Audich Brahmins.

(2.) How the debts have been contracted, what principle of expenditure has been observed or infringed, and how much of the people's money is usefully spent or misspent, can be best seen by instituting a comparison between a decade's credit or debit sides of the late regime with the same of the present one. At any rate, this much can be said without contradiction that, during the present ministry the State affairs being mismanaged, the debts have gone developing their sphere.

(3.) So long as the Government of Bombay has not come to any decision as regards the petitions addressed to it by the Wadhwan Mahajans, I should refrain from stating any definite opinion as to the persecutions to which the latter were subjected. In the meantime, the Mahajans have, on one hand, been awaiting impartial justice at the hands of the benign Government, while, on the other hand, the Darbar, by bringing official pressure to bear upon them, has been resorting to various expedients to prevail upon the Mahajans to withdraw their petition.

(4.) It is as clear as daylight that several new taxes began to be imposed upon the Audich landholders after the present Karbhari assumed reins of his office. That the year 1891 was the year of this innovation, is well seen from the Brahmins' representation addressed to the Political Agent of Kathiawar, dated 9th February 1896. Darbar resolution No. 23, dated 11th April 1891, was the first of its kind to advise the enforcement of the rigorous measure of levying 2 as. per bigha in the shape of Vighoti of Sudhara. I am really at a loss to see how the Brahmins' giras, which is little short of a freehold, can be so rashly taxed. To quote the authorities of "Audich Prakash Lekh, Rashmala," and "Colonel Todd's Rajastan," means that the Brahmins have been in the enjoyment of such giras nearly a thousand years past, and hence it is that no dues of any nature whatever were levied from them since the establishment of the Wadhwan Gadi, until only recently during the present ministry.

(5.) Having attempted to make lands the victim of taxation, the Darbar wants to levy 6 1-4 p. c. on the sale of houses also (vide Resolution No. 1154, dated 11th April 1894). By virtue of clauses 5, 7, 10, and 23 of the Settlement Rule, published 18th May 1893, the present Thakore Sahib has recognized the Brahmins as a community altogether exempt from all sorts of dues, and an entry to the same effect has also been made in the "Chedule." Not only this, but by virtue of Shera, No. 7114, dated 19th September 1896, a promise has distinctly been made to the effect that "Darbar Shri will not levy Chauth or any such Hack which does not exist upto now." Such a noble promise notwithstanding, the Darbar now comes forward to levy new Hacks. Not content with the imposition of the aforesaid taxes, the Darbar, to raise money, wants to levy a tax of 2 p.c. on all the sums of mortgage. Will anybody tell me where else such a harsh measure exists ? To add fuel to the fire, Resolution No. 962, of the 24th June 1895, announces that 4 as. per bigha will be levied on all the Brahmin lands. Furthermore, under pretence of accuracy, attempts are made to weigh the corn and cotton grown in the fields of the Brahmins and thereafter to levy a weighing tax on the produce To gain the last mentioned object, the Revenue Office issued a Memo. No. 913 and Notification No. 274, dated 15th and 18th November 1895, respectively. These points are very clearly set forth in the Brahmins' representation already referred to, and if "One who knows" had, in order to add to his knowledge, perused the said representation, he would not have committed himself to such gross blunders and misrepresentations as he has, and would have refrained from giving a deceptive garb to the real motives of the Darbar. How unrelenting the present Administration is to its subordinate landholders can be best judged from the two passages from the pen of the Government Officer of heavy responsibilities, I take the following extracts from those passages :—Says the Rajasthanic Court in the decision of 28th November 1895, in the case No. 48 of 1889, and 20, Kotharia, Katuda, and Wadhwan. I. X. Para 1 : "This is an appeal from the decision of the Wadhwan Darbar, ordering the dwelling houses and subordinate buildings in Wadhwan city of minor Kumars, Jaswatsingji and Jiwansingji, sons of Bhayat Becharsingji, who was the second son of a former Thakore of Wadhwan, to be handed over to the State, as the property had been in the possession of the family since 1863 A.D. or for 33 years, and no compensation had been preferred to the owners. This order amounted to confiscation, and of a specially arbitrary and unjust character in view of the fact that the owners had spent over half a lakh of rupees in erecting their houses." II, Para. 18th : "This is one of the most barefaced cases of spoliation which has come under my notice, and I consider it my duty to remark upon it. It shows how little the Wadhwan Administration is to be trusted to do justice to its subordinate landholders."

(6.) My article will convince the public how very far from accurate as well as misleading are the statements which the adulators of the Wadhwan Darbar occasionally make in the leading paper of the presidency.—Your, &c.,

ONE WHO HAS ENQUIRED.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

TO-DAY'S meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council will be the first held since the end of the Calcutta Session, at which all the members will be present. Sir Edwin Collen and Mr. Trevor joined their appointments last week and Sir James Westland has also resumed the duties interrupted by his illness.

CHITRAL itself is absolutely so quiet that the diaries furnished in accordance with regulations have for months past contained nothing of interest. It is satisfactory to learn that the fortified posts at Drosh and Chitral have been built without any serious check to the work, and the troops moving up in relief will find very comfortable quarters awaiting them.

As a consequence of the friction that prevailed last season in the Mussoorie Municipal Board, the members have this year elected a non-official Chairman, instead of inviting the Superintendent of the Dun to fill that place, as has been the custom in former years.

BARON GAERTNER VON GRUBENOW, the late German Consul-General in India, must have been within four marches of Teheran when the Shah was killed, as he was marching from Bushire to take up his new diplomatic appointment in Persia.

THERE are rumours beyond the Malakand of small parties of fanatics being bent upon giving trouble during the Chitral reliefs. It is however quite clear that in Bajour itself but little interest is felt in the movement of the troops. The Khan of Dir is on the alert, and the recent attack on a detachment of his levies will make his men keep a sharp look out for stray Mahmunds and Utman Khel, who are the only persons likely to give trouble.

TELEGRAMS which reached India early last week showed that the Chartered Company's shares still remained very firm, but no quotations have been received since the last disclosures were made. These may very possibly have affected the market through weak holders were eliminated in the slump of a few months ago.

THE 28th P. I. and Sappers and Miners arrived here at Chakdara on Sunday. The whole of the Chitral reliefs are now across the Swat river and will remain here till the 7th instant.

A RIFLEMAN of the 5th Gurkhas was unfortunately drowned, while out fishing on Saturday. He was carried off his feet by the force of the stream, and being a poor swimmer was carried away before help could reach him.

THE second gymkhana of the Simla season was held on Saturday afternoon, the attendance being larger than on the previous Saturday. In a race of 600 yards Dr. Cunningham's La Cigale won easily from Mr. Hewett's Lorna, while in the second event round the course, Mr. Prendergast's Arab pony Crucible won, beating Captain Apthorp's The Cat. There were five starters on each occasion. Mr. Prendergast rode both winners.

THE week's season report states that the rain in Eastern Bengal and parts of Northern and Central Bengal did much good, but elsewhere there was practically no rain and agricultural operations are at a standstill. There was no change in the Punjab Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana. Nearly three thousand persons are employed on famine works in connection with the Bina-Goona Railway.

A SAD accident occurred, on Thursday afternoon, on the road between Narkhanda and Baghi. Mrs. Wahab, wife of Colonel Wahab, R E., was riding from Baghi when her pony was startled by a stone falling from the hillside and jumped down the khud. The pony was killed and Mrs. Wahab seriously injured. The news was sent into Simla and Surgeon-Major Anderson left early on Friday morning for Baghi Bungalow, where Mrs. Wahab was taken. Mrs. Wahab is now at Simla under Dr. Anderson's personal care.

MR. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., Calcutta, is now at Darjeeling working at the details of the electric lighting scheme. The Municipality will work the scheme themselves.

IT is understood to be likely that the first step will shortly be taken towards the cheapening of telegraphic communication in India. No actual reduction on the present tariff will be made, but deferred telegrams will be delivered by hand instead of being sent by post from the receiving office. This will involve a large increase in the number of peons at all important telegraph centres, as there must be no interference with the delivery of urgent and ordinary messages. In the matter of signalling deferred messages will still have to wait their turn after those which are paid for at a higher rate ; but they will be put on the wires as quickly as possible and when the work is slack they will get through without any delay. Once they are received at the office of destination they will be sent out just like any other messages and the addressee will, in all probability, get his telegram within a few hours of its being despatched. The ultimate effect will be to eliminate "ordinary" messages to a great extent so far as the general public are concerned. State officials and business men will continue to wire urgent, and private individuals will do the same when they wish to ensure a message being despatched with all speed. The charge of eight annas for eight words with a free address which averages about another eight words is a very low one : half-an-anna per word which compares favourably with the six-penny telegram in England. In time no doubt we shall have a four-anna telegram, but a great increase in the number of wires, signalling-instruments and signallers will have to be provided before this final change can be made. The expansion of the delivery agency in the first place, in order to deal with the eight-anna telegrams, will mean a much larger permanent expenditure annually, but this can be met out of current revenue which is growing very steadily. Year by year more wires can be put up until the time is ripe for a further charge, but everything must be done gradually, or the telegraph system might be suffocated under the sudden incubus of an enormous amount of extra work. In England when sanction was accorded to the introduction of the six-penny rate and half-a-million sterling was voted to increase the working plant and establishment, it took the telegraph authorities five years to complete their arrangements. They did not venture to throw open their offices to the cheap messages until they were absolutely certain that the new traffic could be dealt with. At home the average distance which a message is signalled is between 60 and 70 miles ; in India it is between 700 and 800. The four-anna rate would be the cheapest in the world, but we must wait patiently for its introduction as thousands of miles of new wire will have to be laid before it can be ventured upon.

A MEMORIAL asking Government to interfere in putting a stop to rain gambling is now being circulated for signature. It is said that many influential Marwaris are taking the initiative in signing.

ANOTHER nor'wester passed over Calcutta the other evening accompanied by much thunder and lightning. There was a fair shower of rain.

MR. GLASS, Secretary, Bengal Public Works, and the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling held a consultation last week regarding the continuation of the railway from Siliguri to Naxalbari. It is hoped work will commence soon, as the Government have sanctioned the formation of the Company.

THE tea exports from Calcutta to Great Britain this season to Saturday, total 244,620lbs. against 348,221bs. last year.

LAST Saturday 70 deaths from cholera were recorded in Calcutta.

THE heat of early April filled Mussoorie sooner than usual and the season has fairly commenced. The rink opened on Saturday and was largely patronised.

AN illustration of Ghazi fanaticism, even more blind and ferocious than usual, is afforded by a tragedy which occurred on the Peshawar platform on Friday morning. Lieutenant Stevens, of the 20th Punjab Infantry, was entraining a horse for Nowshera, when he was suddenly set on and stabbed by a Pathan, in the stomach with an Afghan knife. The assassin was captured by a travelling porter, named Devi Dial, who happened to be in the vicinity, and at once admitted having come in from the frontier with the deliberate intention of killing a European. Lieutenant Stevens was the first who gave him his opportunity. The assassin's name is Said Khan, and he gives himself out as a Shanwari of the Batwar district. Lieutenant Stevens was at once taken to hospital, but we regret to say succumbed to his wounds the same evening.

It is proposed to erect a more commodious building for the Mussoorie school in the direction of Cloudend; but there is nothing to connect this scheme with any possible requirements of the local Government, nor is the Local Government negotiating for the purchase of the Charleville Hotel, rumours to the contrary notwithstanding.

A much required official inspection of the wretched ponies on the Rajpore Road has resulted in Colonel Queripel closing the stables of one firm, and having some ponies shot for glanders.

A plague has attacked the betel-nut plantations about Backergunj and Noakhally. The plants are being destroyed wholesale, and great fears are entertained that the loss may fall very heavily upon the large community who depend upon the betel-nut palm for the necessaries of life.

The city of Madras appears to be a good school for studing sanitary defects, for of 14 candidates who "satisfied the Examiners" at the recent Cambridge D. P. H. Examination, 5 failed from the capital of the Southern Presidency. The "failed D. P. H.'s" compiain that the Madras men knew too much and raised the standard of the examination. It is rumoured that on their return, Local Medical Society will hold a meeting and pass a Resolution on the backward state of sanitation and scientific research in the old country.

We hear from Naini Tal that it has been definitely decided by the Local Government to maintain that station as its headquarters and to build a new house for the Lieutenant-Governor on some site not yet decided on.

At the request of the Government of Madras, the High Court directed Civil and Sessions Judges to favour it with their opinion as to the comparative advantage of having Sessions Judgments printed at private presses instead of by Government agency. The consensus of opinion is in favour of private presses, and in this connection, the High Court has suggested that a maximum charge should be fixed for every 175 words as being more economical and preferable to a rate per page, as the amount on a page varies considerably. The Sessions Judges will be held responsible for the quality of the work.

The Senate has passed the bill providing additional men for the Navy, and investing the Secretary with the special power, in case of emergency, of calling out the naval reserves and enlisting them, or other men, as needed, temporarily. The officers will be commissioned only up to the grade of lieutenant. The purpose is to provide the personnel necessary for mobilising the fleet, and Mr. Hale, in explaining the measure, said that it was felt the Naval Secretary should possess this power, to be employed whenever the President should consider exigency to have arisen. The men now provided for are 1,000 in number, and are to be a permanent addition to the personnel of the Navy, being intended to fill up the complements of the new ships ready for commission, as indicated above.

The much-discussed subject of the gambling hells or "palace" at Monte Carlo is handled with freshness by Sir George Newnes in the new number of the *Strand Magazine*. Suicides are said to be frequent at Monte Carlo, but it is difficult to get accurate information on the point. However, this may be (says Sir George) "there is a very sad sight to be witnessed at Monaco, about a mile from the rooms—viz., the Suicides' Cemetery. It is situate above and apart from the ordinary burial-ground in barren, uncultivated land, very much in keeping with its dire associations, and there are buried without ceremony any who have taken their lives through their losses at the Casino. Four blank walls forming a square enclose it, and the unfortunate one's resting place is only marked by a piece of plain wood with a number on it." Below, in the main cemetery, the graves are marked by large monuments, setting forth the virtues of those who are gone and the love for them entertained by those left behind, and flowers testify to the frequent visits by sorrowing relatives. "But here, in this ghastly gambler's acre, there is no sign that those who are burried have left behind them any to grieve at their death. Yes: there is just one. Some loving friend has taken the trouble to erect a black cross over one of the numbers, with a simple inscription of the Christian name of the deceased and the date of his death. One turns away, saddened, from this lonely cemetery, goes back into Monte Carlo, and enters again those gilded saloons, beautiful and bright as money can make them, and, oh! the contrast and the wonder if any of those who are placing their hundred or thousand franc notes upon the numbers will some day have a number of their own up there, between those melancholy four stone walls."

Paris has long been celebrated for the many curious occupations by which some of its eccentric citizens earn a livelihood or supply themselves with pocket-money. There are said to be a certain number of individuals who maintain themselves by making rhymed epitaphs, while among the countless vendors of toys, books, music, collapsible hats, and other curious objects who swarm along the boulevards during the afternoon and evening may be found men who draw portraits on the spot for one franc, and more rarely, gentlemen of engaging manners who address themselves to the groups of people seated at open-air tables and offer to answer any historical question on the understanding, of course, that there is to be gratuity in the events of the answer being satisfactory. Among the devotees of such strange occupations must be counted the anglers of the Seine, class of men who exhibit a high degree of such virtues as faith and hope. There is a story that one of these anglers after spending the entire day, sitting on the parapet near the Pont Neuf caught a fish, and lost his reason on the spot from sheer astonishment. An incident recently occurred, however (says the *Daily News*) which seems to show that these almost preternaturally persevering votaries of the gentle art have more method in their madness than is commonly supposed. One of these fishermen found that he had hooked something heavy, and on landing his catch discovered that it was a bundle of valuable plate tied up in an apron. This piece of treasure-trove, apparently the proceeds of some robbery, is at present the subject of police inquiries. It would be interesting to know whether the fishing up of valuables from the bottom of the river is among the possibilities upon which Parisian anglers speculate. Small fortunes are said to have been made before now by people whose only occupations was raking over the rubbish-heaps of nocturnal Paris with a hook.

The battleships which are proposed to be added to the United States Navy, will displace about 11,500 tons, and it is contemplated to supply them with engines of 10,000 horse-power, intended to give a speed of fifteen knots. The Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy will, however, it is believed, advocate greater power, for he fears that the Kearsarge and Kentucky will not attain the speed contemplated by the department. The boilers will be of the doubleended cylendrical type like that of the two vessels under construction at Newport News, and the remainder of the mechinery will also be similar. Captain Sampson, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, proposes that armour shall be distributed over the entire hull, as in the case of these vessels, and be of the same thickness. He is doing all in his power to induce Secretary Herbert to adopt the system of superposed gun turrets. A practical test of the double-turret system is to be made at the Indian Head proving ground, in order to ascertain the effect of the blast of the 8 in. gun in the upper turret upon the men looking out of the sighting hoods of the 13 in. turrets. Tenders for the ships will probably be issued during the summer. It is expected that the Newport News Company, Messrs. Cramp, and the Union Ironworks, will compete. Fifteen torpedo-boats are contemplated, of two classes, one of 200 tons and thirty knots speed, and the other of seventy-five tons and twenty knots. Contractors will have great latitude, and types of boilers will be left to them.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Adverting to the report read at the last annual general meeting of the above-named association, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—"The administration of Lord Harris will be ever remembered by the rising generation in connection with the establishment of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association. The Association is really doing some very good service and let us hope that it will, in course of time, do for India what it has already done for England, we mean, of course, that it will bring better feelings between the rulers and the ruled, as it has done in England, if we are to believe what was once said by Lord Harris, by bringing the upper and the lower classes together. The Association held its annual general meeting recently, and we are glad to notice from its report that it continues to take its place as one of the best institutions of Bombay. We are almost certain that the Association will never show any sign of decay. It is so fortunate as to have among its office bearers many of the most able, experienced and influential gentlemen, and with these gentlemen as its guardians, its success is as certain as the rising of the Sun every morning."

HOUSE CONNECTIONS IN BOMBAY.

Several of the native papers are beginning to think that the Corporation did a foolish thing in empowering the Commissioner to proceed with the house connections in the city at the expense of the Municipality. The Kaiser-i-Hind remarks:—"The opinion given by Mr. Inverarity as regards the resolution recently passed by the Corporation in the matter of the house connections in Bombay will be considered very satisfactory by the rate-payers of the city. The house-owners, whose influence preponderates in the Corporation, were able to carry a resolution by a majority empowering the Municipal Commissioner to proceed with the house-connections in the city at the expense, of the Municipality, but it has proved to be so vague, indistinct and unworkable that the much vexed question, we are afraid, will have to be gone into "de novo." If the Corporation had but accepted the most reasonable proposal of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, it would not have placed itself in such a sorry plight. The action taken by the house-owners was not only most selfish but of a high-handed character, and if the Municipality is ever obliged to carry out the object of that obnoxious resolution, it must be prepared to incur such a heavy expenditure as must launch it into unexpected difficulties. It now behoves the rate-payers to raise their loud and distinct voice against the iniquities of the house-owners, who, by their rash and reckless action, have been endeavouring to bring our flourishing Municipality to the brink of bankruptcy." The Independent writes: "Three months' time has already elapsed since the Corporation passed by a selfish majority the illfated resolution of carrying out house connections in Bombay at Municipal expense, a resolution that has not only entailed a heavy financial liability on the Municipallity, but has also mischievously put that body to confront with many and serious difficulties on several heads. One of those difficulties is the unnecessary burden put by that resolution on the shoulders of the Municipality to bear the expense of making house connections of Goverment and Port Trust properties, which was never the intention of the Corporation to do, but which has crept in surprisingly unseen owing to the loose character in which that precious resolution was framed."

THE NINTH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. N. G. Chandawarker's address as president of the Provincial Conference at Karrachee is well received by the native journals for its moderation, thoughtfulness, and general excellence. The Gujerati says:—"During the last eight years the Conference has been presided over by distinguished Hindoos, Parsees and Mahomedans who belonged to the old generation. For the first time in the history of the movement it has fallen to the lot of a well-known representative of the younger generation to guide the deliberations of the Conference. Mr. Chandavarkar's presidental address is an able and well thought out review of the principal events that have taken place since the last session of the Conference at Belgaum, and a suggestive exposition of the principles that ought in his opinion to guide the conduct of administration. It dwells upon a variety of subjects which have more or less exercised the mind of the public, and, as was to be expected, fully sustaining the reputation of its predecessors. He passed under review the present position of Sindh, the policy of provincial contracts, some of the encourging features of Lord Sandhurst's administration, and their influence upon the tone of the native press, provincial legislation, and the agrarian, Abkari, and educational policy of government, and urged the necessity of police reform and the desirability of discussing the provincial budget earlier than in previous years." The "Maratha," of Poona, states: "Mr. Chandavarkar's utterances have been always marked by moderation and sobriety; and his presidential address on the present occasion is no exception to it. It does not cover as broad a field as the addresses of Mr. Javerilal or Mr. Wacha; nor is there any attempt to imitate the incessive and forcible style of Mr. Mehta. Mr. Chandavarkar tries to state neatly and clearly some of the leading questions of the day and a perusal of his address will convince any one that he has well executed his task."

A SCANTY WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

Some of the vernacular papers raise the cry usual in the hot season of a scanty supply of water in the city. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes:—"The Health Officer complains that we are having too much water, that it saturates the soil, breeding sickness and disease. House-owners, who cry in vain for a sufficient supply, will, no doubt, think that if the supply is so abundant that a large quantity is daily running to waste, to the detriment of the public health, a small portion of it might be usefully diverted to their own domestic purposes. If there is any truth in the conflicting complaints of the Health Officer and the house-owners, it would appear that the distribution of water is made on the principle which governs the distribution of wealth, so that while some people are enjoying a superfluous supply, some others are either put upon a short allowance or are starving for want of it. But the equality, which is impossible in the one case, is not only possible, but is also demanded by justice and reason, in the other. All men cannot be equally rich; but all men can have, and ought to have, an equal supply of water, all paying the same rates and taxes therefore. Granting that Tansa is fulfilling the reasonable expectations that were formed of it, we must conclude that the supply is there, but that it is not evenly distributed. We do not think that the greatest reservoir in all India, which was opened amidst such triumph and jubilation by Lord Landsdowne, is a fraud."

MERE EXTERNAL IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The "Gujerati" ventures to suggest to Lord Sandhurst that, of he is really anxious to walk in the footsteps of Elphinstone, he ought to take up the constructive work of enlarging and improving the foundation of the educational system. Our contemporary discourses: "The existing defects in the system of primary instruction are in no small measure responsible for the blemishes that are to be discovered in the students receiving collegiate education. The question is a very large one. But if his Excellency is really anxious to walk in the footsteps of Elphinstone, he ought to take up the constructive work of enlarging and improving the foundation of the educational system in vogue. A thorough inquiry into its merits and demerits by a strong and representative committee consisting of experienced educationists, official and non-official, is absolutely needed, if the subject is to be dealt with in a comprehensive spirit. Mere external improvement of primary schools is only a partial reform. For a really sound and complete reform the internal system will have to be examined, modified and improved. This alone will be creditable work for any governor and it is to be hoped Lord Sandhurst will be found equal to the great opportunities he has of leaving his impress on the education of this presidency."

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

THE BEIGHTON CUP.

The contest in the second round between these teams was looked forward to with considerable interest, and a large gathering assembled on the Naval ground on Saturday evening. The game was perhaps the best contested and exciting one this season, and resulted in favour of the home team by four goals to two. Within five minutes of the start, the Y.M.C.A. scored the first point through W. K. Brown, who made a splendid dribble. A very fast and hard game followed. The ball travelled from end to end, and Templeton, who played a brilliant game throughout, made several efforts to equalise. More than one corner fell to the Naval, who carried the ball down with a combined rush, and Dinning equalised the score. After the recess, the game became harder and more exciting, and both teams did their level best to obtain further advantage. The Y.M.C.A. now pressed, but their penalty for sticks soon transferred the ball to their quarters, and Goodliffe with a smart shot, added the second goal for the Naval amid applause. The Y. M. C. A. were not to be repulsed, and Slater, King, and Brown returned the attack sharply, and soon an incursion followed, resulting in the addition of their second goal, for which W. K. Brown was again responsible. After this, the game was very fast indeed, and the Y.M.C.A. were under a disadvantage by their penalty for sticks. The passing of the Naval at this stage was an advantage, and though the forwards of the Y.M.C.A. played well, they were not well supported. The ball was rushed down and the goal of the Y.M.C.A. repeatedly attacked. Goodliffe added the third point and Taylor the fourth for the Naval.

NAVAL.

Goal, Batho; backs, Dinning and Ryan; half-backs, Mathieson, Day, and Gasper; forwards, Smith, R. Dinning, Taylor, Templeton, and Goodliffe.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal, H. Brown; backs, M. Remfry, and R. Remfry; half-backs, Greig, Stockwell, and King; forwards, W. K. Brown, Twidale, Chidley, D. Remfry, and Slater.

CHURCH PROPERTIES IN SALSETTE, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a local paragraph and a letter signed "A Padroadist," which have recently appeared in your popular journal, re the so-called religious dispute at Coorla, and I must at the onset state that the Bishop of Damaun acted wisely in retiring from the Church and taking with him its Vicar, seeing that the parishioners, or at least a large number of them, were not disposed to accept his advice and decision in regard to the Church properties and funds left to the Church by deceased parishioners for masses, etc. This was a better course than to interdict or threaten the disobedient parishioners with ex-communication. For the last fifty years I have been carefully watching the course of events in regard to parish funds, where left to the sole administration of laymen or parishioners or Vicars alone, and the consequent annual disputes, and I have come to the conclusion that, now that the ecclesiastical affairs of the Padroado churches are under the immediate supervision of the Bishop of the Diocese, and there is order and vigilance, which never previously existed when there were no local Bishops, and we were left to the tender mercies of the Goanese and Bombay Secular priests, the majority of whom studied their own interests rather than those of the Parishes, it is advisable that laymen should no longer be the sole managers and administrators of Church properties, and that the Bishop should be asked to select three good men as Trustees or Wardens from a list of qualified persons prepared by the parishioners, to administer the church funds, who should annually present their report and accounts to the Bishop or his Delegate for audit, and the decision of the Bishop must be accepted as final. If this course be followed out and the excellent rules passed by the late visitor, the Very Rev. Fr. Castro, be carried out, the parishes will flourish and the parishioners themselves enjoy peace and contentment, and be freed from quarrels and bickerings, eventually terminating in law suits, which have ruined our Church funds. I would advise the Coorla Church parishioners to send a deputation of three persons to explain and arrange satisfactorily the present unfortunate misunderstanding, and I have every reason to believe the Bishop of Damaun will receive the deputation in a friendly and earthly spirit, and bring to a satisfactory solution the present "storm in a tea kettle." I understand the present administrators require a legal release, and this should be granted forthwith.—Yours, &c.,

May 6. M. R. de Q.

STREET LIGHTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the question of street lighting is under consideration, as appears from the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation published in your issue of yesterday, may I invite the attention of the Municipal Commissioner and our City Fathers to the urgent need for improving the lighting of Ripon Road, Arthur Road, Curry Road, etc., on which (specially the first named) the traffic is at all times very heavy. At present, these roads are lighted with that relic of antiquity, the kerosine lamp, which only serves to make darkness visible. Another reason why, at any rate, Ripon Road should be better lighted is that recently there have been several instances of serious crimes committed in that locality, and that fact should, I think, constitute a strong claim for consideration on the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

May 6. LUX.

MECHANISM OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The second volume of the series of Naval Handbooks recently issued by Messrs. Bell and Sons, appears in the form of a popular volume on the "Mechanism of Men-of-War. A more difficult subject to write at out for the non-technical reader could not be conceived, yet the author, Mr. Reginald Oldknow, has not only succeeded in making his book eminently acceptable to that large circle of lay-readers who take a keen interest in anything appertaining to their country's Navy, but also to members of the engineering profession as well. His task, has been rendered easier than it otherwise would have been by the introduction of copious photographs and diagrams, which reflect the greatest credit on author and publisher alike, both, on account of their choice and execution. Although this latest addition to the literature of marine engineering cannot fail to be of value to scientists and engineers, Mr. Oldknow has been careful to keep before him the fact that he has been writing "not so much for the engineer as the general public who pays his taxes and takes an intelligent interest in what becomes of his money," and consequently, the book partakes more of the nature of a compilation of interesting facts than a learned treatise on abstruse questions bearing on the science of naval mechanics. It is true that the author from time to time digresses into a discussion of prominent points in his subject, but whenever he does so, he is careful never to rise above the heads of his readers, but, instead, he contrives to lead them into an intelligent and well-informed criticism of the question. In doing this, he fulfils the object for which his book is written, namely, to give the non-professional portion of the public an insight into the inner working of the most technical and complicated part of a ship's anatomy.

Mr. Oldknow's book deals with every section of the engineering department in the Navy. Manufacture, trial trips, engines of battleships, cruisers destroyers, and torpedo-boats, auxiliary machinery, boilers, and engineers' stores are all separately dealt with in a popular and interesting manner Some subjects are necessary dealt with far more fully than others. The engines of cruisers are exhaustively written on, though those of battleships, curiously enough, do not appear, in the opinion of the writer, to deserve so much interest or notice. Speed, in fact, in the latter case is held to be not of such vital importance as in the former. "Even in war," says the author, "I do not believe that an extra speed of one knot would be likely to be of any strong advantage to a battleship, Battleships will generally be called upon to fight in company, and the speed of the squadron will of course, be that of its slowest ship." There will, however, be many ready to dispute this deduction, for if the speed of a fleet can be hampered by one battleship, it is all the more necessary that the capabilities of every ship should be of the highest. If a cruiser is slow, she is, generally speaking, only a hindrance to herself; if a battleship is slow, she is a check to the efficiency of a whole fleet. If the trials of battleships, however, are uninteresting, they at any rate appear to be satisfactory. "They invariably attain a little more than the expected speed, and it may be said that they never have any accident or mishap. With regard to cruisers, first, second, and third-class, the marvellous strides made of late years in the designing and engining of this type of vessel has given Mr. Oldknow plenty of material for dealing with this section of his subject, and he illustrates his chapters dealing with it with capital photographs and diagrams.

Concerning auxiliary machinery, the writer says:—"I can well remember the time when a small 'donkey,' for supplying extra feed-water to the boilers or by pumping in cold water after coming to an anchor to prevent or mitigate the nuisance of steam blowing off was the only bit of auxiliary machinery on the ship. But, things have altered remarkably since then. In the 'Vulcan,' for instance, there are no fewer than ninety-eight separate engines, with 194 cylinders, and 30 torpedoes, with 90 cylinders, making a total of 128 engines with 284 cylinders." Yet all these engines are in many cases so absolutely necessary that to lump them altogether as "auxiliary" is a misnomer. The foregoing example clearly shows what an enormous box of machinery a modern man-of-war is, and how onerous and responsible are the duties of the engineering staff. Perhaps, the most interesting and valuable part of the book is that devoted to the subject of boilers." Here we have fully described by letterpress and diagrams all the various types in use in the Navy, and in connection with this, it is interesting to note that the author fully holds the Admiralty in their daring experiment of fitting Belleville boilders to the 'Powerful" and "Terrible," and other large ships. He says: We shall see what we shall see. But I shall be utterly discomfited if we see anything else but the two largest cruisers in the Navy of any maritime Power, steaming at a faster rate and with greater ease than any of their competitors. I confess that, had I been in their place, I should not have had the courage to make such an experiment on so large a scale as the Admiralty engineers have done, but, I believe, they were perfectly justified and, admire, and applaud them for it.

The latest form of confidence trick at home—when, oh, when is the confidence trick going to become extinct?—is for a faultlessly-dressed young man to proffer assistance to lady cyclists to remedy some fancied defect in their machines. The "repairs" accomplished, the scamp modestly offers to try the machine, "just to see if it's all right now." He does try it—or has done so in at least three cases recently—and it is found "all right" to such good purpose that machine and young man vanish from the lady's ken for ever-more. Here is a chance for some quick-witted lady cyclist to distinguish herself and capture the thief, of course, after having first allowed him to repair her metal steed.

Mr. Unwin is about to issue a book by Mr. Martin Hume on the interesting subject of Queen Elizabeth's Courtships, and under that title. Mr. Martin Hume, who has long made a close study of Elizabeth's foreign policy, has utilised his knowledge of the State papers gained in editing those relating to the Elizabethan negotiations with Spain to construct a connected account of the extraordinary series of proposals for her marriage, which the Queen during a great part of her life turned to political advantage. Mr. Hume uses this interminable marriage question as a clue through the perplexing maze of Elizabeth's diplomacy. The book will be issued in the same form as M. Jusserand's volumes of English studies, and will contain a photogravure portrait of Elizabeth from the well-known picture in Hampton Court Palace.

THE SCRIPTURES AND MODERN CRITICISM.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE BIBLE.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. have issued the first part of a large American work in which various eminent writers, English and American, have co-operated in the production of a Bible History. It is in large quarto, and is intended to form a volume of twelve hundred pages with copious illustrations from the masterpieces of famous artists, and portraits of the writers. This first part contains Mr. Gladstone's Introduction; Dr. Sayce on "The Literature of the Old Testament"; D. S. Ives Curtiss on "Manuscripts of the Old Testament"; a sketch by Dean Farrar entitled "From the Creation to Dawn of Human History"; and a paper of Dr. Capen's article, "From the Call of Abraham to the Bondage of Israel." Dr. Curtiss's article is very effectively illustrated with facsimiles of the leaves of ancient MSS., some enlarged and others reduced from the originals but all giving a very clear idea of the ancient copies of the Scripture writings. Dean Farrar's article is a treatise in itself. It aims to "set forth the lesson and explain the religious significance of those opening chapters of the Book of Genesis, from the first to the eleventh, which cover the vast period, of unknown length, between the Creation and the dawn of history." He describes these chapters as containing all that holy men of old, illumined by the Holy Spirit, "were guided to preserve for us from the immemorial traditions of the Semitic race." He then describes the four main documents which make up the Hexateuch, and undertakes to disentangle the records "from the false conceptions of Jewish Rabbinism and Christian Scholasticism, and to set them forth in their Divine perfection as the clearest, earliest, and most sacred teaching of eternal truth." He expounds the eleven chapters verse by verse, and it is worthy of remark that in dealing with the repeated expression in the first chapter, "And there was evening, and there was morning, one day," he says—

"The "one day" meant undoubtedly one "civil" day, not millions of years as harmonists idly and arbitrarily suggest. One object of the narration is to indicate the institution of the sabbath in accordance with the unvarying tendency of the Priestly narrator to describe the origin of sacred ordinances. This object would be rendered meaningless if Day and Night were taken to mean anything we choose. Day can only mean what it means throughout the chapter and throughout the book. That the day of twenty four hours could not have been marked by sunrise and sunset before the sun was created is not a consideration that crossed the mind of the writer. He knew nothing of the earth's revolution on its axis, and he is moving in a sphere of the purely spiritual conceptions, with which alone he felt the smallest concern. The attitude of pragmatic literalism and prosaic lack of all imagination is the most entirely fatal to any right apprehension of this "Epic of Creation" in its ideal grandeur. ii. "Evening" is mentioned first in agreement with a natural and therefore universal conception that darkness must have preceded light. It is for this reason that the Greeks called a full day "a night and a day," and we describe a week or two weeks as sennight or fortnight. An old border oath was: "By God who made the world in six days and seven nights." We find the same mode of reckoning among Athenians, Arabs, Moslems, Gauls, and Germans.

But the chief interest of this first part is in the twenty-two pages of Mr. Gladstone's General Introduction. This was written in 1894, and will remind most readers of Mr. Gladstone's book, "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," of which a revised edition was published in 1862. Mr. Gladstone's article is an eloquent and striking popular appeal for the Bible. It sketches its history, traces to its influence the great achievements of Christian civilization, and shows how it has held the allegiance of Christendom for fifteen hundred years. The vast expansion of Bible knowledge during the now fast-closing century has made spread of the Bible "a kind of challenge to the powers of the world at large."

This challenge was first delivered principally from Great Britain, and only by a portion of the Christian body, although that body is now more united than formerly, with respect to its form; which was the circulation of the Sacred Volume without note or comment. They were Protestants, they were English-speaking Protestants, they were English-speaking Protestants chiefly of the non-conforming type, or in varying degrees of sympathy with it, who conceived the idea of an association marked, even in its day of small things, by its aspiring and comprehensive aims.

Turning to the contents of the sacred books, Mr. Gladstone finds in them all the material of orthodox Christian creeds and teaching. He turns to other Eastern writings to shew the superiority of the Hebrew books, and discusses at great lenght the cosmogony of Genesis. He calls the first chapter of Genesis "the great chapter," expounding it, however, in a sense the very opposite of that in which Dean Farrar takes it. Mr. Gladstone contends that the Christian Church has never tied itself to the opinion that the six days of Creation were periods of twenty-four hours, and prefers a construction of the phrase which is agreeable to the annalogy of Nature, which "points to the prolongation of complex and diversified processes over considerable periods of time." Perhaps the novel part of Mr Gladstone's argument is his treatment of the case of the murder of Sisera by Jael. He says:

What were the alternatives set before her by the act of Sisera? He demanded shelter; he required of her that she should deny his presence in her house, and should use against those who were first entitled to her sympathies the instrument of falsehood which she turned against him. Surely all the reason of the case was not on the side of this demand. What were the alternatives before her if she complied with it? The victorious Israelites were in hot pursuit; and Barak's path lay by her house. As a lone woman she was in no condition to refuse him entry to her house altogether. Had she denied the presence of Sisera, as he required, and had her house been searched her life must obviously have fallen a sacrifice to the vengeance of the victors; nay, rather to their just resentment. Had they waived the search, and had Sisera in consequence made good his way to Hazor, with what purpose would he have gone there? Certainly, and from his point of view justly, he must have gone there still to fight his people's battle; that is to say, again to carry fire and sword, at the earliest practicable moment, through the homes of Israel. Had she no duty to her own flesh and blood? none to the people in whose land she dwelt, and with whom by her husband's descent she stood in bond of sacred alliance? She knew, too, that Sisera and his friends were laid under the curse, as inhabitants of Canaan, which God had laid upon that people for their wickedness; so that except by disobedience to God the Israelites were under a general command to withhold from them clemency in war. I do not prosecute this branch of the subject, which sometimes is so handled as to involve the assumption that no amount of wickedness could warrant the extinction of the nation involved in it. Now, I submit that what has been said shows that there were very grave difficulties in this case from whatever point of view it my be regarded. I have cited a statement of it wholly adverse to Jael. Let me put the case in her favour. There was war—a war of extermination. When she was compelled to take a side, she rightly took the side of those with whom she had special ties. She slew a man, but it was a man who, more than any other, was the life and soul of the war against those whom she had made her own people. She slew him in hor own house; but it was not she who brought him there. She sacrificed his life for her folk. He had desired her to expose her own life for him. She slew him with deceit and falsehood. But these are of the essence of strategem in war, and could the Israelites, or those denizens who took their part, be expected to refrain from them? Mr. Gladstone sums up the argument in a passage of great eloquence and beauty, and concludes.—

"Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." As they have lived and wrought, so they will live and work. From the teacher's chair and from the pastor's pulpit; in the humblest hymn that ever mounted to the ear of God from beneath a cottage roof, and in the rich, melodious choir of the noblest cathedral, "their sound is gone out into all lands and their words into the ends of the world." Nor here alone but in a thousand silent and unsuspected forms will they unweariedly prosecute their holy office. Who doubts that, times without number, particular portions of Scripture find their way to the human soul as if embassies from on high, each with its own commission of comfort, of guidance, or of warning? What crisis, what trouble, what perplexity of life has failed or can fail to draw from this inexhaustible treasure-house its proper supply? What profession, what position is not daily and hourly enriched by these words which repetition never weakens, which carry with them now, as in the days of their first utterance, the freshness of youth and immortality? When the solitary student opens all his heart to drink them in, they will reward his toil. And in forms yet more hidden and withdrawn, in the retirement of the chamber in the stillness of the night season, upon the bed of sickness, and in the face of death, the Bible will be there, its several words how often winged with their several and special messages, to heal and to soothe, to uplift and uphold, to invigorate and stir. Nay more, perhaps, than this; amid the crowds of the court, or the forum, or the street, or the market place, when every thought of every soul seems to be set upon the excitements of ambition, or of business, or of pleasure, there, too, even there, the still small voice of the Holy Bible will be heard, and the soul, aided by some blessed word, may find wings like a dove, may flee aways and be at rest.

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SCOTTISH MINISTERS ON "SABBATH DESECRATION."

At the meeting of the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr on Tuesday, (April 13) a large portion of the time was taken up with discussion of Sabbath observance. The report of the committee on the matter stated that there was cause for local anxiety, as the House of Commons had now sanctioned the opening of museums on Sundays. Games of various kinds were also being permitted by public authorities, and greenhouses in public parks were open on that day to visitors. But there was the danger that the public would not rest content with such recreations, but would desire more exciting sports such as football and cricket matches, golfing, and cycling; and soon it might come to pass that we would have all the frivolity of a Paris Sunday. The gravest responsibility rested on ministers in this matter. The Fourth Commandment had never been abrogated, though it might be interpreted less rigorously than our forefathers had interpreted it. Ministers should endeavour to lead the public into a healthy opinion upon the question. The Rev. Mr. Pryde said there seemed to be an idea afloat that public convenience was a higher law than the divine law. They were too much inclined to drift with the popular sentiment of the hour instead of taking a firm stand on the matter. The Rev. P. Anton (Kilsyth) complained of the great annoyance to which his parish was subjected by the incursion on Sundays of hordes of gigs and busses and velocipedestrians. (Laughter.) He meant velocipedists. With regard to Sabbath observance, however, he thought they might be taking up too high ground. If instead of walking the road, which was with the run of religious feeling, people would take a quiet walk or read a good book, their Sundays would be better spent. Mr M'Lellan (Inchinnan), referring to the abuse levelled at the Continental Sunday said that a very different Sunday from the Scottish Sabbath had prevailed out the continent from time immemorial and it would not do to say the gentlemen in other parts of Christendom who followed such a Sunday were altogether wrong, and that Scotsmen were altogether right. He declined to admit that the Sunday golfer was playing golf from selfish and sensuous motives. While he held his own opinion on the question of Sabbath observance, he respected their opinion as the opinion of men who were doing what they considered their duty. Mr. Brownlie (Kilsyth) strongly denounced Sunday golfing. It was played, he said, not out of any religious feeling but from sheer personal caprice and selfishness. Sunday golfers simply indulged in a carnival of personal licence and pure selfishness, and they were by no means the apostles of liberty and progress they thought they were. They knew that their action was hurting the religious life of the country, and in calling themselves the apostles of liberty and progress they were simply using words to cover up a piece of pure selfishness not at all necessary to health, and were imposing their will upon, and insulting the feelings of, those who lived the quiet and gentle religious life of the land. Mr. Reid (Balmagie, Galloway) said there were worse things than Sunday golfing or cycling. There were much worse Sabbath desecrators hidden within the walls of rich and lordly mansions. He thought in regard to recent developments it was the business of the clergy to wait a little before pronouncing a deliverance upon the Sabbath observance question. The Rev. Mr Brown (Langbank) said that 50 per cent. of Sunday cyclists were throughly upright young fellows, who were unable to get out for a spin during the week, and he thought it would be a good idea for country parish churches to erect a board inviting the cyclist to come in and worship. He was sure many young fellows would avail themselves of the invitation. The report was then adopted.

In Edinburgh on the 11th April the Rev. Walter Brown, of Braid U. P. Church, preached a sermon on "The Sabbath's Lord and the Lord's Sabbath," taking for his text, "The Son of Man is Lord, even of the Sabbath" (Mark ii. 28.) In his opening remarks Mr. Brown said the subject had been forced upon his attention, and it would be to shirk a manifest duty if he did not face it. A House of Commons elected less than a year ago to preserve all that was sacred in our Constitution, and to avert threatened evils of one kind and another, had, in its wisdom—its unwisdom he should say—seen meet to pass a resolution in favour of opening museums and picture galleries on the Lord's Day, which were crowded with visitors to the immense delight of the secular press, was represented in Edinburgh, at any rate, and to the unbounded satisfaction of the avowed enemies of spiritual religion. One of the oldest and most respected, if not the oldest and hitherto the most respected, of our local golf societies he said had authorised the opening of it spriat green for Sunday golf and this had been hailed as a great victory for Christian toleration and liberalism. Our Town Council, too, had been invaded with an attempt, happily unsuccessful to make provision for band playing in our public gardens on the Lord's Day. And, to crown all, as appeared from a letter in Thursday's Scotsman, without authority or sanction a number of people had taken to playing golf on the Bralo Hills on the Lord's day. And they had gone about the matter in the most shameless way possible, utterly regardless apparently the annoyance and scandal their conduct had caused, glorying in their shame indeed. He knew not who these persons were; he had heard it alleged they might be students or others, whose upbringing and habits had led them to break through our narrow Scottish prejudices, as they deemed them, respecting the observance of Sunday. He had also heard it said that possibly they were young men of the shopkeeping class, who could not possibly get round the hill any other day. But these were but surmises. As a matter of fact, he was informed that the play, if not joined in was appreciatively watched by people boasting not only of Church connection but also of holding office in the Church of Jesus Christ. But it was Lord's Day observance with which he wished to deal. He was not going to discuss the Sabbath question in all its aspects. He wished to concentrate attention on Christ's Lordship over that day. The day over which He was Lord was of necessity His day. It could be worthily observed only when it was observed according to His will and for His honour. The Day was His, and it was for Him to say what He would have done with His own. He did not require prompting or counsel from any af the self-constituted present day leaders of public opinion. Their pretending to be able to speak with any authority in the matter was a piece of pure impertinence. They were altogether in the position of aliens, outside the pale of the enfranchised with respect to it. As to how a day which Christ claimed for Himself was to be observed, they could have nothing to say. After dealing with the necessity for a weekly day of rest. Mr. Brown said that the fringe of the question had only been touched. What was rest to one man might not be rest to another, and he was not averse to a visit to the Braids or Blackford, or a walk [in the Princes Street Gardens on Sabbath. The parks belonged to the community, and it was for the community to see that their Christian sentiment was not outraged. Would any one be bold enough to say that one out of twenty of the advocates of Sunday golf and Sunday music in the parks and gardens was actuated by a supreme regard for the moral and spiritual welfare of those to whose enjoyment he wished the Lord's Day to be turned. Could we fancy the Barnton golfer asking God's blessing before he left in the amusement of that day? In conclusion, he recommended the signing of the petition to the Lord Provost and Magistrates against Sunday golf.

The Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Considerable attention will now be given to the prices of Government securities in London in anticipation of the new rupee loan which is to be announced in India this year. If prices in London continue to ascend, there is more chance of the new rupee loan being tendered for from London, in which case a reduction of interest to 3 per cent. may not prevent buyers from coming forward. If the loan is at 3½ per cent., the demand from London seems likely to be large and at full prices, and to the extent that it went to London present exchange would benefit. On the other hand, the quantity of paper in this market is decidedly short, and in proportion as it is taken by the local investors future exchange would benefit by the smaller amount of interest warrant offering in London. Remittance of rupee paper to London is only a temporary blessing. In the long run it has a depressing influence on exchange, and if paper is wanted for local investment it is better that it should remain in India.

A story reaches New York from San Francisco to the effect that George Gard, late chief of the Southern Pacific Railway Detective Service, claims to have discovered a conspiracy to kidnap Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and a party of his friends while travelling recently on the railway, but that owing to the precautions taken the plot failed. Gard says: "Shortly before Mr. Vanderbilt and his party reached El Paso, in Texas, I received a letter detailing the plans of the gang to Kidnap Mr. Vanderbilt. According to the letter, the conspirators, including my informant, had arranged to stop the Vanderbilt special train at some point in the San Joaquin Valley, on the western slope of the Sierra Nevadas, in Southern California, and had decided that if they did not find a sufficiently large sum of money among the party, Mr. Vanderbilt should be held to ransom. Gard says that when the railway company heard of the details, it was arranged that a pilot engine should be sent ahead of the special train, and that the latter should be stopped at Bakerville at the entrance of the valley and detained there all night, passing through the valley in the daytime. This arrangement probably upset the plans of the conspirators." Gard, it is said, is considered a reliable man, and his statement is generally accepted as correct.

THE LAST OF BARRAS.

Mr. Charles E. Roche has completed his translation of the Memoirs of Barras from the edition of M. George Duruy (Osgood). The concluding volumes, numbers three and four, appear to-day. Each of them is of some six hundred and odd pages, and the whole four form a perfect encyclopædia of the events of the Revolutionary time. It is an encyclopædia from a point of view—that of the corrupt, epicurean Barras, who was one of the few children of the Revolution that were not devoured by their own mother. His point of view is that of his own personal glorification, and we have abundant warning against its errors in the prefaces of M. Duruy, whose only fault is that he hates the name identified with his subject almost too much. He has never a good word for Barras, and he seems to edit him, as Hercules might have cleaned out the Augean stable, with his finger to his nose. The period under consideration in the third volume is the one which includes the two years between the two coups-d'etat of the 18th Fructidor (4th September, 1797) and the 18th Brumaire (9th November, 1799). On the fall of Robespierre, it will be remembered, his executioners, the men of the Thermidorian reaction, after suppressing the terrible Commune of Paris, and the two secret Committees, prepared the way for the resumption of power by the Convention, and for the Directory. The five Directors, of whom Barras was one, came into office in the autumn of 1795, and for a time, Carnot being another of them, they did unquestionable good. But they soon took to high-handed measures for the preservation of their own authority which they very naturally identified with the good of the State, and in 1797, when the renewal of the Councils of State had brought a Royalist majority to Paris, they simply brought in the army to annul the elections, in so far as the Royalists were concerned. The Councils were surrounded by 12,000 soldiers, the Royalist were arrested, and many were transported to Cayenne. This suppressed the Royalist reaction, but it also, in the long run, destroyed the Republic. It was the coup d'état of Fructidor. When Bonaparte was ready for the coup d'état of Brumaire, two years later, he had his precedent ready to hand. Returning to France as the conqueror of Egypt, he appeared before the Council of Ancients, or Senate, at St. Cloud, and drove out the Directory, as they had formerly driven out the Royalists. Barras has made it his business, in the third of the volumes now under consideration, to give an account of these proceedings consistent with his ownpersonal vindication. He cannot help showing that the Directory was preparing its own downfall by the dissensions of its members. Three of the Directors—Barras, Rewbell, and Larivelliere—are at war with the two others, Carnot and Barthelemy. It is an open war, but it has also its treasons, wiles, and stratagems. The Directors take away each other's characters in subsidised journals. They have their police and counter-police, and in his secret force, Barras has the good fortune to have Fouchet for a colleague. Carnot and Barthelemy have to go, but the victors remain only to form new cabals against one another. Barras learns that Merlin, the new Director, is seeking his ruin. "Rewbel and Larivelliere likewise bear me a great deal of ill will, if I am to believe my informants."

The honest Carnot, who has disdained to use their methods, describes his old collegues as monsters. "There is no more hypocritical and immoral man than Larivelliere." As for Barras, "the most infamous debauchery was, as he himself confessed, practised in his house. To him a lie is nothing, and calumny a pastime." Meanwhile, the Directors have a good time. They control the election by corrupting the electors, not forgetting to take a good share of the money for themselves. Barras is now supreme, and the ruined nobleman of the early days of the Revolution enjoys all the vicious luxury which the Revolution was established to supress. He is accused of taking a tip from the Republic of Venice when it is threatened with extinction by Bonaparte. His ministers and agents feather their nests in the same way. Tallyrand receives a little gratification of half a million of frances for putting through a treaty with Hamburg, and he is also handsomely recompensed by both Venice and Spain for Services of the same kind. The accepted doctrine is that every public office must not only pay a man for his work, but enrich him.

The fourth and concluding volume opens with a portrait of Barras in his old age, bearing an inscription in honour of his virtues, and of his perpetual youth of soul. The face is cleanshaven, and that was a mistake; a moustache might have hidden something of the tell-tale upward curve of the cunning and cruel mouth. This volume is mainly devoted to Barras as the looker-on, instead of the active participant in affairs. The last coup d'etat, which prepared the way for the supremacy of Bonaparte, has sent our chief of the Directory into private life. From this time (1799) to the day of his death in 1829, he is merely an observer. He plots indeed against his successful, rival both as Consul and as Emperor, but discreetly, and without putting either his head or his liberty in danger. He has an enviable position. He is very rich; he knows all the "best' ' people in France and in Europe; and he gives good dinners, though his share of them is but a slice of bread dipped in the gravy of a leg of mutton. His main pursuit is the preparation of his menivers for posterity, and in the glorification of his own name and the blacening of that of his successful rival. He can find nothing too bad to say of Bonaparte, and even of Bonaparte's wife. He has, by turns, to recognise the successful General as Consul, and as Emperor; but he finds some recompense for these humiliations in seeing the last of him, from Leipsic and Elba, to Waterloo and St. Helena. He is on exceedingly good terms with the Restoration, and he achieves the crowning feat for a child of the Revolution of dying, not only in his bed, but as full of such honours as belong to position, and riches. He was consulted by Louis XVIII. and by Charles X. and by there counsellors and Ministers. The reason is not far to seek He had intrigued in the monarchical interest when he saw that the Directory was about to fall, though he was outwitted by Bonaparte, who was simply intriguing for himself. The latter dissembled so well that he had an invitation to dinner from Barras a few days before his successful execution of the plot of Brumair. Moreau, too, was of the party, and his soldiers subsequently kept watch over the Luxembourg, while Bonaparte was busy at St. Cloud.

This must have been a terrible dinner-party. Everybody knew that something was in the air, but Bonaparte managed so well as to allow Barras to think it was to be a monarchical restoration in which the two Generals at table were to be used as tools. Great was the surprise of the Director when he afterwards found, not only that he had lost his own place to no purpose, but that all France was rushing towards the man who had turned him out "as if towards a fresh existence." He was partly undeceived before the coup d'etat, yet even then he was fatuous enough to believe that he might still "stand in "with Bonaparte for whatever fortune might have in store. As it was, he was so little prepared for the actual event that he was caught shaving when Moreau's troops were at the door of the Luxembourg. He was told that he had better resign, and he resigned. His letter, full of subtle flatteries of the arch conspirator showed that he was completely cowed. If he had acted with energy, promptitude, and resolution, it is believed that he might have baffled the plot. His subsequent protestation that he was not bribed by the conspirators is now thought to lend colour to the supposition that he was. However, he quits Paris for his estate at Grosbois, where he finds the consolations of "gold, and woman of easy virtue, and a well-spread board." For years after that, he has to live spiritually on his envy and hatred of Napoleon, and on his fiendish joy in the Imperial reverses which involve the humiliation of his country. He counsels Murat to betray Napoleon; he gloats over Moscow, and over Leipsic. He affects to be as good a Republican as ever, and talks of the simplicity of his tastes while he rivals the luxury, if not the pomp, of kings. He dies of his cynical satisfaction over a successful trick. The Government is uneasy about the memoirs which he is known to have in preparation and orders his papers to be seized. He has taken care that his manuscript shall be in a sure place, but, when the messengers come, they find some thirty or forty sealed portfolios which they feel sure are the things they want. They hurry off with their spoil, and lay it before the Cabinet Council. When the seals are broken, the portfolios are found to contain the washing bills of five and thirty years! The old man laughed so heartily over this just that he fainted, and had to be carried to bed. When night came, he was dead.

There have been several references in the newspapers recently to the periods of foreign service of paymasters, Royal Navy, but it seems that some doubt exists on the subject. When an officer is promoted to the rank of paymaster, he has to serve abroad for two whole commissions running without any period of home service. It is this which is felt to be a great hardship by these officers, especially as it might be easily remedied by the Admiralty. Under the present conditions, it may be said that for two years these officers have no opportunities of seeing their homes or spending any time with their friends. This cannot be good for the Service in the long run, and doubtless makes many officers discontented with their prospects. When the Naval Estimates were last brought before the House of Commons, attention was called to the position and pay, &c., of engineers as compared with the prospects of the medical and pay branches of the Navy, but it appears to have been quite lost sight of that the engineers spend about three times as long as any other branch of the Service in comfortable and lucrative appointments in the dockyards, and in the Reserve in England. This is a point which should be taken into consideration when comparisons of this sort are made, and some increase of pay may be a set-off against foreign service in unhealthy climates of officers whose responsibilities are unquestionably great.

WRITERS AND READERS.

General Sir William Butler is making good progress with his Memoir of his old, gallant, and accomplished comrade, General Sir Pomeroy Colley. Army men will be glad to know that the work has been undertaken by a writer so capable and sympathetic. But there is in particular one part of Greater Britain where a really good Memoir of Colley will be very welcome, and that is South Africa. Young Colley's services in South Africa in the early fifties, after the Kaffir War, was a brilliant illustration of what an Englishman, who combined tact, kindliness, justice, and firmness, could accomplish among the natives, both for their own good and for that of the dominant Power. Colley's influence with the natives was enormous. Like Sir William Butler himself and Lord Wolesly (and, for that matter, like the Iron Duke), George Pomeroy Colley hailed from the Green Isle. The Colleys, in fact, were of the family who latterely spelled themselves Cowley, and who, taking the name Wellesley, reached their apotheosis, as it were, in the person of the great Duke. The name Pomeroy comes from a Chaplain who accompanied Lord Essex to Ireland in the reign of Charles II. It must not be forgotten that Colley was one of the pioneers of British power in South Africa. He went to China with Sir Hope Grant. Arriving upon the scene in the nick of time, Colonel Colley rendered invaluable service to Sir Garner Wolesly by directing the transport service for the advance on Coomassie. As Military Secretary to Lord Lytton in India, Colley's position was more ornamental than important.

No date has been assigned for the publication of the next volume, or volumes, of Lord Wolseley's "Life" of Marlborough. But we understand that the author is making progress with his task. His leisure is even less now than it was while he was writing the first two volumes, at "odd moments . . on board ship, in camp, and often at long intervals of time when on duty abroad and in the field." It was we believe, originally hoped that the "Life" would be completed in four volumes. But the comparative brevity of the period covered by the two volumes already published seems hardly consistent with such expectation. These two volumes are now in their fourth edition. Messrs. Benteley and Son, the publishers of Lord Wolsely's book, have also in hand The Jerningham Letters, which Mr. Egerton is to edit, with notes, and many protraits reproduced from the original miniatures. The work, in two volumes, extends from 1782 to 1848, and is composed of extracts from the correspondence and diaries of Lady Jerningham and her daughter Lady Bedingfeld.

Messrs Oliphant and Co. will very shortly publish a new biography of a Scots worthy whose name in the forties and fifties was in high repute even on this side of the Border, and still deserves to be remembered. We refer to Hugh Miller. Mr. Peter Bayne's biography of him, publised twenty-five years ago, is well-nigh forgotten. Hugh Miller's ideas on national education, promulgated nearly half a century ago, are now, to a great extent, the law of the land. To some extent Miller's interpretation of the six days of Genesis corresponds with that which Mr. Gladstone offers in his introduction to Dr. Lorimer's Bible History for the People. As editor of the Edinbourgh Witness, Hugh Miller did as much as the eloquent Dr. Chalmers himself to bring about the formation of the Free Church of Scotland. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that he did more. The influence of the Witness was enormous. Few, indeed, are the instances in which it is possible to identify a great popular movement with the power of a news paper as closely as in the case of the Witness. When all is said and done, it will perhaps be found that the most delightful biography of the geologist, gournalist, and man of letters is that which he himself published in 1852 under the title of My Schools and Schoolmasters—about which Carlyle wrote so enthusiastically.

Mr. George Haven Putnam has written a work on the extremely interesting subject of Books and their Makers during the Middle Ages. The author further describes it as "A study of the conditions of the production and distribution of literature from the fall of the Roman Empire to the close of the seventeenth century"—so that he brings down the Middle Age to a comparatively recent date. The work is to be in two volumes, the first of which will be issued immediately. It covers the period from 476 to 1500. It deals with the monastic scribes, monastic libraries, and arrangements for the exchange of books, the making of books in the early universities, the book trade in the manuscript period, the Renaissance as the forerunner of the printing press, the invention of printing, the work of the first printers of Holland and Germany, the printer-publishers of Iatly, and a variety of other topics. The work is to be published by Messrs. Putnam.

Mr. W. E. H. Lecky has written a preface to a book of selections from the Diary of W. J. O'Neill Daunt, which is to be edited by the Diarist's daughter and published by Mr. Unwin. The work is to be issued under the title of "A Life Spent for Ireland." O'Neill Daunt, who died in 1892 at the age of eighty-five, went over to Rome at an early age, and scandalised his family by becoming a hot Repealer and Disestablisher. He was one of O'Connel's most active lieutenants, and subsequently a member of Isaac Butt's party, but never a physical-force man. His diaries cover almost the entire period of the Nationalist struggle from the earlier part of the century.

Through the Dolomites, by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Venice, a book which we announced some weeks since, will be issued in a few days by Mr. George Allen. It comes in good time for the first flight of tourists to the Continent. It is the first complete guide-book to the mountainous regions extending from north and east Switzerland, through the Tyrol, to the Bavarian Alps, a region remarkable for grandeur and beauty, and growing every season more attractive to tourists. Dr. Robertson's book is historical and descriptive, and gives detailed information about routes, hotels, prices, &c. It also contains a map and a large number of illustrations from works by eminent artists.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts's Forty-One Years in India: Subaltern to Commander-in Chief, will very soon be published, in two volumes, by Messrs. Bently and Son. The work will contain portraits of the Ameer of Afghanistan, Generals Lord Clyde, Sir William Mansfield, Sir James Outram, John Nicholson, Sir Abraham Roberts, the author, Sir Henry Lawrence, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Donald Stewart, and other Anglo-Indian celebrities, with plans of Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Kabul, Kandahar, etc., and maps. General Roberts, father of Lord Roberts of Kandahar, was in the East India Company's service, when young Fredrick, with all the world before him, landed in India, in the time before the Mutiny. His father's high position was, of course, an advantage to the ambitious, lively young subaltern but all the same the subaltern was the carver of his own fortunes. As to Lord Napier of Magdala, every reader of military history knows what a high opinion that fine old soldier formed of his young Deputy Quarter-Master-General in the Abysinian campaign, with his V. C. and his twenty-three mentions in dispatches, won in many a desperate fight with the mutineers. It will be remembered that Napier chose Major Roberts to convey the Abyssinian despatches to England.

Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, whose authority on military subjects stands so deservedly high, is writting a volume on Moltke and the military development of modern Germany. Military readers will remember the same author's little work on the German general staff and army organization as a remarkably clear, able, and comprehensive criticism of the subject. A new work, on Moltke's illustrious colleague, Prince Bismarck, of which Mr. James Headlam is the author, is making progress. And we may add that Sir Herbert Maxwell in a new book which he is writing on Bruce and the Scotch struggle with England finds a military theme analogous to some extent with that which occupies Mr. Wilkinson. The Scotch introduced military innovations by which their English neighbours benefited in their French campaigns.

Robert Earl Nugent, whom Glover described as the jovial and voluptuous Irishman, is the subject of a biography by Mr. Claud Nugent, which Mr. Heinemann is to publish. Prior celebrates him as a poet, a man of wit and gallantry, and a facetious companion. With little more than the usual patrimony of a younger brother on his entrance into life, this gentleman had talents and good fortune enough to acquire nearly all that ambition could desire. So far, the poet, diplomatist, and man of the world. The biography, which is to be in one volume, will contain letters (hitherto unpublished) to Lord Nugent from Chesterfield, Pope, the Earl of Chatham, Pelham, Pulteney, and others; as also some of his poems and political peeches.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, writing "to The Author," says that the American Authors' Guild, founded in 1882 and incorporated in January, 1895, is about to establish a sort of Guild House in New York, a relief insurance fund, and a library, and to enlarge its monthly Bulletin into a magazine. In the legislative line the Guild's efforts have hitherto not been ambitious; but doubtless the Guild will buckle to by and by. Says, Mr. Conway, the only action towards national reform has been a petition to Congress for a manuscript post; for it is one symptom of the long neglect under which our authors have suffered, that they must pay letter postage on manuscripts, though the very same manuscripts, when accompanied by the publisher's proof, pass as printed matter. When the Presidential election is over this petition will probably be granted, but the reforming tendencies of the Guild constitute its raison d'etre, and will ultimately deal with more serious evils than the postal anomaly." Mr. Conway points out that the American Associated Authors' Publishing Company is not identical nor connected with the Authors' Guild. But he adds that the President of the Guild (General Grant Wilson) and some of its members are among the company's "incorporators," and that a majortty of the Guild's Board of Management have expressed "their cordial approval" of the compay's objects.

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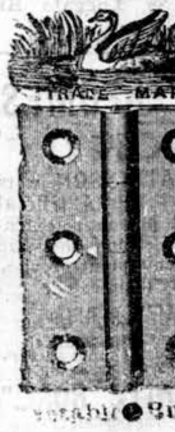

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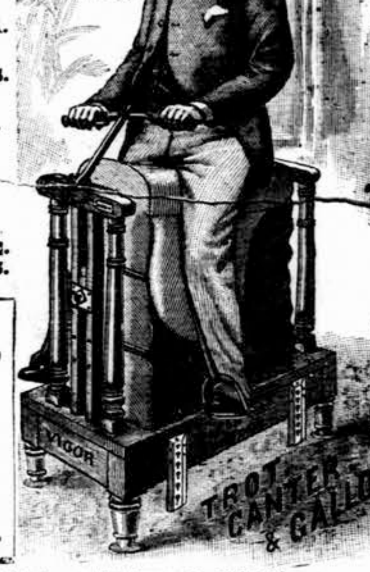

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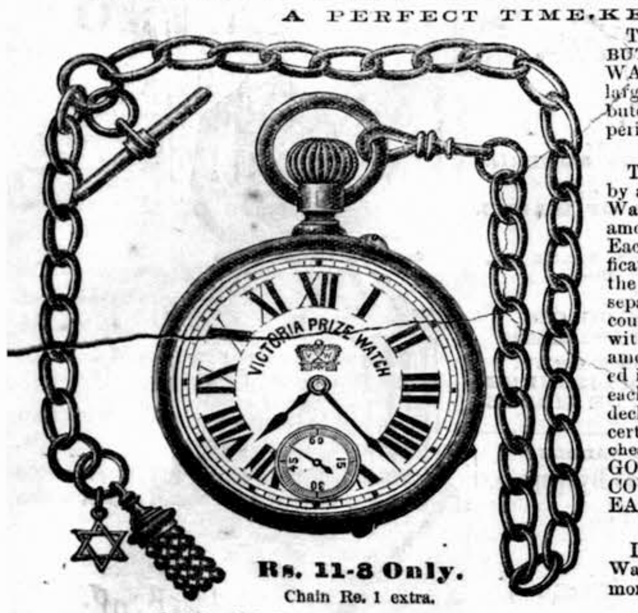

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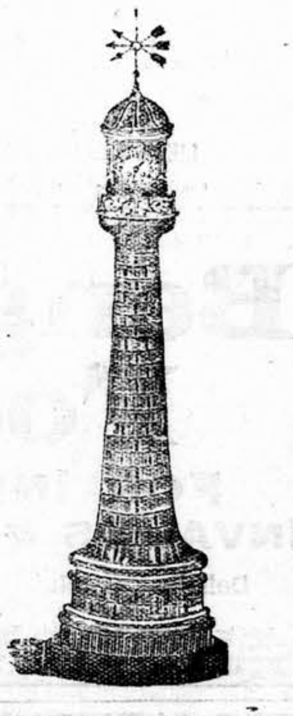

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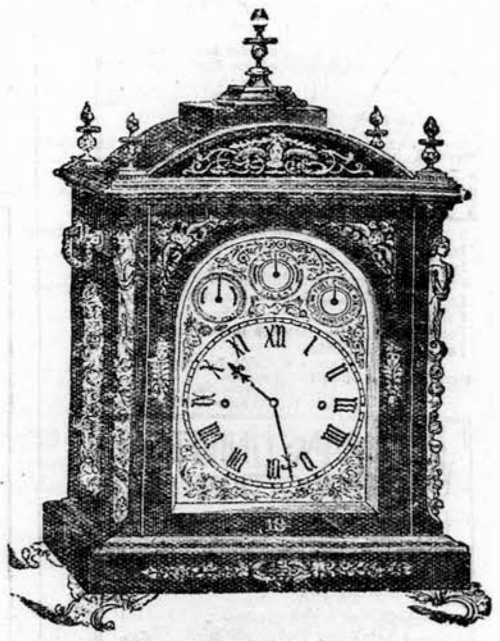

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